Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language

Tóruigheacht Diarmuda agus Gráinne

THE PURSUIT OF DIARMUID AND GRAINNE

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Tóruiġeaċt Ḋiarmuda

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THE

PURSUIT OF DIARMUID

AND

GRAINNE.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

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PREFACE.

The Council of the Society, perceiving the want of Irish Reading Books for advanced pupils, decided on publishing, in a cheap form, such works as would be most useful to meet this want.

Believing that prose works are the best calculated to aid the young student in the acquisition of the language, they selected from the publications of the Ossianic Society the following prose tale, which they deemed to be most suitable for this purpose. The Toruiġeaċt Ḋiarmuda agus Ġráinne has the advantage of being not only the most solid and useful piece of the class of literature to which it belongs, but is also one of the best edited of the Ossianic series. Of this tale, a knowledge of which was one of the literary and legal qualifications for an ollamh or poet, O'Curry, in his lecture on the Fenian tales and poems says: "Of these (i.e., the prose tales), the only tale founded on fact, or, at least, on ancient authority (though romantically told), is one in which Finn himself was deeply concerned. It is

the pursuit of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*. The facts on which it is founded are shortly these:—

"Finn, in his old age, solicited the monarch, Cormac MacArt, for the hand of his celebrated daughter, *Grainné*, in marriage.

"Cormac agreed to the hero's proposal, and invited Finn to go to Tara to obtain from the princess herself her consent (which was necessary in such matters in those days in Erinn) to their union. Finn, on this invitation, proceeded to Tara, attended by a chosen body of his warriors, and among these were his son *Oisin*, his grandson Oscar, and *Diarmaid O'Duibhné*, one of his chief officers, a man of fine person and most fascinating manners.

"A magnificent feast was, of course, provided, at which the monarch presided, surrounded by all the great men of his court, among whom the Fenians were accorded a distinguished place.

"It appears to have been a custom at great feasts in ancient Erinn for the mistress of the mansion, or some other distinguished lady, to fill her own rich and favourite drinking-cup or glass from a select vessel of choicest liquor, and to send it round by her own favourite maid-in-waiting to the chief gentlemen of the company, to be sent round again by them to a certain number (which was, I believe, four) in their immediate vicinity, so that everyone of those invited should in turn

enjoy the distinction of participating in this gracious favour. On the present occasion the lady *Grainné* did the honours of her royal father's court, and sent round her favourite cup accordingly, until all had drank from it, *Oisin* and *Diarmaid O'Duibhné* alone excepted.

"Scarcely had the company uttered their praises of their liquor and their profound acknowledgments to the princess than they all, almost simultaneously, fell into a heavy sleep.

"The liquor was, of course, drugged for this purpose, and no sooner had *Grainné* perceived the full success of her scheme than she went and sat by the side of *Oisin* and *Diarmaid*, and, addressing the former, complained to him of the folly of his father Finn in expecting that a maiden of her youth, beauty, and celebrity could ever consent to become the wife of so old and war-worn a man; that if *Oisin* himself were to seek her hand she should gladly accept him; but since that could not now be, that she had no chance of escaping the evil which her father's temerity had brought upon her but by flight, and as *Oisin* could not dishonour his father by being her partner in such a proceeding, she conjured *Diarmaid* by his manliness and by his vows of chivalry to take her away, to make her his wife, and thus to save her from a fate to which she preferred even death itself.

"After much persuasion (for the consequences of so grievous an offence to his leader must necessarily be serious), *Diarmaid* consented to the elopement.

"The parties took a hasty leave of *Oisin*, and, as the royal palace was not very strictly guarded on such an occasion, *Grainné* found little difficulty in escaping the vigilance of her attendants and gaining the open country with her companion.

"When the monarch and Finn awoke from their trance their rage was boundless; both of them vowed vengeance against the unhappy delinquents, and Finn immediately set out from Tara in pursuit of them.

"He sent parties of his swiftest and best men to all parts of the country; but *Diarmaid* was such a favourite with his brethren in arms, and the peculiar circumstances of the elopement invested it with so much sympathy on the part of those young heroes, that they never could discover the retreat of the offenders, except when Finn himself happened to be of the party that immediately pursued them, and then they were sure to make their escape by some wonderful stratagem or feat of agility on the part of *Diarmaid*."

This, then, was the celebrated pursuit of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*. It extended all over Erinn, and in the description of the progress of it a great amount of curious information on topography, the

natural productions of various localities, social manners, and more ancient tales and superstitions, is introduced.

The flight of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné* is mentioned in several of our ancient manuscripts, and the popular traditions throughout the country point to those ancient monuments, vulgarly called *cromlechs*, as their resting and hiding-places, many of which are still commonly—though, of course, without reason—called Leabthacha *Dhiarmada is Ghrainné*, or the beds of *Diarmaid* and *Grainné*.

It was intended at first to publish the Irish text only, and thus simply to provide Irish literature for advanced students; but when the text was printed it was then considered also desirable to print the translation which accompanied it. Before, however, taking this step the question arose as to whether it would be legitimate for the Council to republish from the transactions of another Society the work of one of its authors, who was happily still living. In any case, it would be ungracious to reprint the work without informing the author and obtaining his permission. To do this led to great delay, and time had already been lost owing to other circumstances.

It is true the Society might have supplied another translation or paraphrase, and thereby have avoided mentioning the name of the original

author and editor from the beginning to the end of the work; but this course would be neither right nor honourable. Nor would the fact of supplying a literal translation be a sufficient excuse, as the valuable translation of Standish H. O'Grady has been so well done that, whilst it is sufficiently literal for the class of students qualified to read it, yet it affords pleasurable interest to the general reader.

After some consideration, Professor O'Looney was instructed to communicate with Mr. O'Grady, who, in the kindest manner possible, gave his consent, and wrote as follows :—

" *October*, 1879.

" Yours of the 22nd instant reached me here this morning. I am truly sorry that you had to wait so long for an answer to your first letter. . . It was, therefore, a very long time after date that your letter found me out. The above is my permanent address. With regard to 'Diarmuid and Grainne,' I have no rights of any kind in regard to my edition of that tale, so far as I know. But, even if I had, I would cheerfully waive them in favour of your Society, of whose objects I cordially approve, and would make them a present of my humble performance."

He also agreed to read the proof-sheets. The proof-sheets were accordingly given to him, but, owing to his absence from home or some other

cause, there was great delay in returning them. As there was a pressing need for the book, and as so much time had been already lost in issuing the work, the Council, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1880, passed the following resolution :—

"That the full authority of this Council be given to Mr. O'Looney to put the tale of the pursuit of Diarmaid and Grainne finally through the press."

Professor O'Looney was especially selected to see it through the press, as he was formerly a member of the Ossianic Society and a contributor to its publications; amongst the rest he was the original translator and editor of the Laoiḋ Oiṡín air Ṫír na n-Og (The Lay of Oisin in the Land of the Young), which he contributed to the fourth volume of the Ossianic Society in 1859.

The portion of Diarmaid and Grainne now published consists of the first half of the original work (or Part I.), and numbers altogether 174 pages; it will be found a valuable aid to learners of the Irish language. The Council purpose publishing the remaining portion of the work.

The text, translation, and notes are the work of Mr. O'Grady; whilst the copious vocabulary and other matter contained in the appendix, &c., have been added by the Society.

Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne.

ARGUMENT.

1. Fionn's early rising; its cause. Oisin and Diorruing bind themselves to ask Grainne to become Fionn's wife. Her qualities. 2. Oisin and Diorruing proceed to Tara. Cormac receives and welcomes them. 3. Interview of Oisin and Diorruing with Cormac and Grainne. 4. Oisin and Diorruing return to Almhuin. Banquet at Tara. The guests. 5. Daire names and describes the guests to Grainne. 6. Grainne gives a draught to Fionn, Cormac, and others. A deep sleep comes upon them. 7. Grainne offers herself in marriage to Oisin. Refused. She puts Diarmuid under "bonds" to force him to elope with her. 8. Diarmuid remonstrates. Grainne says she had cause. 9. Which she proceeds to relate. 10. Diarmuid offers an excuse for not leaving Tara with her. Excuse not taken. 11. Grainne leaves Tara; Diarmuid is advised by his friends to go with her. 12. Diarmuid bids farewell to his friends. His reluctance to go with Grainne. 13. They proceed by chariot to Athlone. 14. They cross the Shannon and go on foot to Doire dha bhoth. 15. Fionn and his trackers pursue Diarmuid and Grainne. 16. A hound is sent by Oisin to warn Diarmuid of approaching danger. 17. Three warning shouts to Diarmuid. 18. The Trackers find Diarmuid and Grainne in Doire. 19. Oisin and Oscar try to dissuade Fionn from going to Doire. 20. Escape of Grainne 21. She goes with Aongus to Limerick. 22. Diarmuid, from the inside, inquires at each of the seven doors of the fort, which battalion guards each of the seven doors. With a light, airy bound he passes over the door guarded by Fionn and his Fenians beyond their ranks. He escapes. 23. He rejoins Grainne and Aongus. Aongus' six advices to Diarmuid. Muadhan, a warrior youth, offers his services to Diarmuid and Grainne. Accepted. His first service with hair, hook, and rod. 24. From a height Diarmuid sees a large, swift, fearful fleet of ships making for land towards the spot where he stands. Nine times nine of the chieftains come ashore. 25. Diarmuid learns from them that they are in pursuit of himself. He is unknown to them. Their three poisonous hounds. They number twenty hundreds of men. Diarmuid evades their questions about himself. 26. By a *ruse* in a challenge trial of skill he kills fifty of their men. 27. Again he evades their questions. 28. He manages to kill fifty more of their men. 29. Diarmuid returns in the evening to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch

all night. 30. Diarmuid challenges the strangers to a third feat, and thus manages to kill a third fifty. 31. Returns to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch. 32. Diarmuid goes out in battle suit, taking his two fearful javelins with him. Grainne's dread at this sight. Goes out alone to do battle with the Green Fenians. 33. He meets them. They inquire of him about Diarmuid. Diarmuid makes himself known to them. They encounter in bloody battle. Diarmuid's swift valour. He hews them down in every direction. Only the three green chiefs and a very few of the men escape to their ships. 34. Diarmuid returns from the conflict without cut or wound. 35. Diarmuid challenges to single combat one of the three chieftains. In their mutual onslaught they are compared to two raging lions, two fearless hawks &c. 36. They wrestle. Diarmuid hurls the chieftain to the earth to which he binds him firm and fast. He encounters, overcomes, and binds the other two in like manner, and leaves them there in heavy grief. 37. He returns to Grainne. Muadhan keeps watch all night. 38. Diarmuid tells his exploits to Grainne. 39. They depart thence through fear of Fionn. They reach Slaibh Luachra and take rest by the brink of a stream. 40. A fruitless attempt is made to loose the bonds of the three chieftains. 41. Deirdre (Fionn's female messenger), with the speed of a swallow, approaches the Strangers. Discovers that it was Diarmuid who bound their chieftains. Advises to loose the poisonous hounds on his track. 42. Hounds let loose. The pursuit. 43. The youth with the green mantle. Diarmuid arms himself. 44. Muadhan's mysterious whelp-hound kills one of the poisonous hounds. 45. Diarmuid kills the second hound with his Ga-dearg. 46. He kills the third by dashing it against a rock. Kills the youth of the green mantle. Turns on his pursuers. Deirdre alone escapes the general slaughter. 47. Fionn summons all the Fenians of Erin. They go to where the chieftains are bound. No one will loose the chieftains for Fionn. They die there. Description of their graves. Fionn's grief. 48. Deirdre tells Fionn of the slaughter of the Strangers. She cannot tell whither went Diarmuid; so Fionn and the Fenians return to Almhuin. 49. Diarmuid and Grainne return to Limerick. Muadhan leaves them. 50. Continuation of their wandering. Compact between Diarmuid and Searbhan. 51. Fionn and the Tuatha De Danaan warrior youths. Oisin's good advice to the youths. 52. Dispute between Aoifne and Aine. A goaling match. 53. Names of those engaged in the match. 54. Lasts three days. No goal won. Wonderful effects of the berry of a quicken-tree. 55. A giant youth of one eye guards the tree.

TÓRUIGHEACHT DHIARMUDA AGUS GHRÁINNE.

AN ĊEUD ROINN.

1. Lá n-ann d'ar éiriġ Fionn mac Chuṁaill maidean ṁoċ a n-Alṁuin leaṫan-ṁóir Laiġean, agus ro ṡuiḋ ar an b-faiṫċe b-feur-uaiṫne amuiġ gan ġiolla gan óglaċ ina ḟoċair, agus do lean dís dá ṁuintir é .i. Oisín mac Fhinn agus Diorraing mac Dhobair Ui Bhaoisgne; ro labair Oisín agus is é ro ráiḋ; "Creud aḋbar na moiċéirġe sin ort, a Fhinn?" ar sé. "Ní gan aḋbar do riġnear an ṁoiċéirġe so," ar Fionn, "óir atáim gan bean gan baincéile ó d'eug Maiġnéis ingion Gharaiḋ ġlúnduib ṁic Mhóirne; óir ní gnáṫ suan iná sáṁċodla do ḋeunaṁ don té ṫeangṁas gan bean a ḋiongṁála aige, agus is é sin aḋbar mo ṁoiċéirġe féin, a Oisín." "Creud do beir

ṫusa mar sin?" ar Oisín; "óir ní ḟuil bean iná baincéile a n-Eirinn iaṫġlais oileánaiġ ar a g-cuirfeársa rinn do rosg iná do raḋairc, naċ d-tiubramaoisne ar ais nó ar éigean ċugad í." Agus ann sin do labair Diorraing, agus is é ro ráiḋ: "do ḃraiṫfinn féin do ḋiongṁáil do ḃaincéile ḋuit." "Cia h-í féin?" ar Fionn. "Atá Gráinne inġion Chormaic ṁic Airt ṁic Chuinn ċeudċaṫaiġ," ar Diorraing, ".i. an bean is feárr dealḃ agus deunaṁ agus úrlaḃraḋ do ṁnáiḃ na cruinne go cóiṁiomlán." "Dar do láiṁse, a Dhiorraing," ar Fionn, "atá imreasán agus easaonta idir Chormac agus mé féin re cian d'aimsir, agus níor ṁaiṫ agus níor ṁaiseaċ liom go d-tiubraḋ euraḋ toċmaire orm, agus do b'ḟeárr liom go n-deaċaḋ siḃse araon ag iarraiḋ cleaṁnais ar Chormac daṁ; óir do b'ḟusa liom euraḋ toċmaire do ṫaḃairt orruiḃse iná orm féin." "Raċfamaoidne ann," ar Oisín, "gion go ḃ-fuil tairḃe ḋúinn ann, agus ná bioḋ fios ár d-turais ag aon duine go teaċt tar ais dúinn arís."

2. Iar sin ro ġluaiseadar an dís deaġlaoċ sin rompa, agus do ṫiomnadar céileaḃraḋ d'Ḟionn; agus ní h-aiṫristear a n-imṫeaċt

nó go rángadar Teaṁair. Tárla ríġ Eir-
eann a n-dáil aonaiġ agus oireaċtais rom-
pa ar ḟaiṫċe na Teaṁraċ, agus maiṫe agus
móruaisle a ṁuintire mar aon fris, agus
ro fearaḋ fíorċaoin fáilte roiṁ Oisín agus
roiṁ Ḋhiorraing, agus ro cuireaḋ an
t-aonaċ ar aṫlá an tan sin, óir fá ḋearḃ
leis gurab re toisg nó re turas éigin do
ṫángadar an dís sin dá ionnsaiġiḋ. A
h-aiṫle sin do ġoir Oisín ríġ Eireann do
leaṫtaoiḃ an aonaiġ, agus ro innis do
gurab d'iarraiḋ cleaṁnais d'Ḟhionn mac
Chuṁaill airsean ṫángadar féin don ċor
sin. Do laḃair Cormac agus is é ro ráiḋ:
"ní ḟuil mac ríġ iná roḟlaṫa curaḋ iná
caiṫṁíleaḋ a n-Eirinn nár ṫug m'inġionsa
euraḋ toċmaire orṫa, agus is ormsa atá a
oirḃire sin ag cáċ go coitċeann, agus ní
ṫiuḃarsa fios sgeul diḃse nó go m-beirṫiḋ
siḃ féin do láṫair m' inġine; óir is feárr
a sgeula féin aguiḃ iná siḃse do ḃeiṫ diom-
ḋaċ ḋíom."

3. Do ġluaiseadar rompa iar sin go rán-
gadar grianán na banntraċta, agus ro ṡuiḋ
Cormac ar ċolba na h-iomḋaḋ agus na
h-áirdleapṫa a ḃ-foċair Ghráinne, agus ro
laḃair agus is é ro ráiḋ: "ag sin, a

Ghrainne," ar sé, "dís do ṁuintir Ḟhinn ṁac Chuṁaill ag teaċt dod iarraiḋse mar ṁnaoi agus mar ḃainċéile ḋo, agus creud an freagraḋ do b'áil leat do ṫaḃairt orta?" D'ḟreagair Gráinne agus is é ro ráiḋ: "má tá do ḋíolsa do ċlaṁuin ann, creud as naċ m-biaḋ mo ḋíolsa d'ḟear agus d'ḟearċéile ann?" Ro ḃádar sásda an tan sin, agus ro dáileaḋ iar sin fleaḋ agus feusda ḋóiḃ an oiḋċe sin san ngrianán a ḃ-foċair Ghráinne agus na banntraċta, go mbaḋ ṁeisge meaḋar-ġlórac iad; agus do riġne Cormac ionad coinne riu agus re Fionn coiḋcíos ón oiḋċe sin a d-Teaṁraiġ.

4. A h-aiṫle sin do ráinig Oisín agus Diorraing tar a n-ais go h-Alṁuin a g-cionn Ḟhinn agus na Féinne, agus ro innseadar dóiḃ a sgeula ó ṫúis go deireaḋ. Agus mar ṫéid caiṫeaṁ ann gaċ niḋ, do ċuaiḋ caiṫeaṁ san g-cáirde aimsire sin; agus ann sin ro ċuir Fionn tionól agus tiomsuġaḋ ar ṡeaċt g-caṫaiḃ na gnáiṫḟéinne ar gaċ áird a raḃadar, agus tángadar mar a raiḃ Fionn a n-Alṁuin ṁóirleaṫain Laiġean; agus an lá déiġeanaċ don aimsir sin do ġluaiseadar rompa ina mórḃuiḋeannaiḃ, ina n-drongaiḃ, agus ina n-diormannaiḃ

diana dirge doiḋeadranna, agus ní h-aiṫriscear a n-imṫeaċta nó go rángadar go Teaṁraiġ. Ro ṫárla Cormac agus maiṫe agus móruaisle ḃ-fear n-Eireann ina ṫimċioll rompa ar an ḃ-faiṫċe, agus d'ḟearadar fíorċaoin fáilte roiṁ Fhionn agus roiṁ an ḃ-Féinn uile, agus do ċuadar a h-aiṫle sin go teaċ meiḋreaċ mioḋċuarta an riġ. Ro ṡuiḋ riġ Eireann a n-dáil óil agus aoiḃneasa, agus a ḃean ar a ġualainn ċlí .i. Eitċe inġion Atáin Chorcaiġe, agus Gráinne ar a gualainn sin, agus Fionn mac Chuṁaill ar láiṁ ḋeis an riġ; agus ro ṡuiḋ Cairbre Lifeaċair mac Chormaic ar ṡlios an riġṫiġe ċeudna, agus Oisín mac Fhinn ar an slios eile; agus do ṡuiḋ gaċ aon dioḃ do réir a uaisle agus a aṫarḋa ó ṡoin amaċ.

5. Do ṡuiḋ draoi agus deaġḋuine eolaċ ann do ṁuintir Fhinn a ḃ-fiaḋnuise Ghráinne inġion Chormaic, .i. Dáire duanaċ mac Mórna; agus níor ċian gur éiriġ caoineas cóṁráiḋ agus iom-agalṁa idir é féin agus Ghráinne. Ann sin d'éiriġ Dáire duanaċ mac Mórna ina ṡeasaṁ a ḃ-fiaḋnaise Ghráinne, agus do ġaḃ duana agus dreuċta agus deaġḋánta a sean agus a sinsear

di; agus ann sin do laḃair Gráinne, agus ro ḟiafruiġ don draoi, "creud an toisg nó an turus fá d-táinig Fionn mac Chuṁaill don ḃaile so anoċt?" "Muna ḃ-fuil a ḟios sin agadsa," ar an draoi, "ní h-iongna gan a ḟios agamsa." "Is maiṫ liom a ḟios d'ḟáġail uaitse," ar Gráinne. "Maiseaḋ," ar an draoi, "is dod iarraiḋse mar ṁnaoi agus mar ḃainċéile ṫáinig Fionn don ḃaile so anoċt." "Is mór an t-iongna liomsa," ar Gráinne, "naċ d'Oisín iarras Fionn mise, óir buḋ ċóra a ṁacsaṁail do ṫaḃairt damsa iná fear is foirḃṫe iná m'aṫair." "Ná h-abair sin," ar an draoi, "óir dá g-cluinfeaḋ Fionn ṫu ní ḃiaḋ sé féin riot, agus ní mó láṁfaḋ Oisín ḃeiṫ riot." "Innis daṁ anois," ar Gráinne, "cia an laoċ é súd ar ġualainn deis Oisín ṁic Fhinn?" "Atá ann súd," ar an draoi, ".i. Goll mear míleaḋta mac Mórna." "Cia an laoċ úd ar ġualainn Ghoill?" ar Gráinne." "Oscur mac Oisín," ar an draoi. "Cia an fear caolċosaċ ar ġualainn Osgair?" ar Gráinne. "Caoilte mac Ronáin," ar an draoi. "Cia an laoċ mórḋálaċ mear-ṁeanmnaċ é súd ar ġualainn Chaoilte?" ar Gráinne. "Mac Luiġḋeaċ

Láiṁeuċtaiġ, .i. mac inġine d'Ḟionn ṁac Chuṁaill an fear úd," ar an draoi. "Cia an fear ballaċ binnḃriaṫraċ úd," ar rí, "ar a ḃ-fuil an folt cas ciarḋuḃ agus an dá ġruaḋ corcra ċaorḋearga ar láiṁ ċlí Oisín ṁic Ḟhinn?" "Diarmuid deudḃán dreaċ ṡoluis Ua Duiḃne an fear úd," ar an draoi, ".i. an t-aon leanán ban agus inġion is feárr dá ḃ-fuil san doṁan go cóiṁiomlán." "Cia súd ar ġualainn Dhiarmuda?" ar Gráinne. "Diorruing mac Doḃair daṁaiḋ Uí Bhaoisgne, agus is draoi agus deaġḋuine ealaḋan an fear úd," ar Dáire duanaċ.

6. "Maiṫ an buiḋean sin ann," ar Gráinne agus do ġoir a coṁal coiṁdeaċta ċúiċe, agus a duḃairt ria an corn cloċ-órḋa cuṁduiġṫe do ḃí san nġrianán dá h-éis do ṫaḃairt ċúiċe. Tug an ċoṁal an corn léi, agus do líon Gráinne an corn a g-ceud-óir, (agus do ṫéiḋeaḋ ól naoi naonḃar ann). A duḃairt Gráinne, "Beir leat an corn so d'Ḟhionn ar d-túis agus abair leis deoċ d'ól as, agus noċt do gur mise do ċuir ċuige é." Do rug an ċoṁal an corn d'ionnsaiġiḋ Ḟhinn agus d'innis do gaċ niḋ a duḃairt Gráinne ria do ráḋ ris. Do

ġlac Fionn an corn agus d'iḃ deoċ as, agus ní túisge d'iḃ an deoċ iná do ṫuit a ṫoirċim suain agus síorċodalta air. Do ġlac Cormac an deoċ agus do ṫuit an suan ceudna air, agus do ġlac Eitċe bean Chormaic an corn agus iḃeas deoċ as, agus do ṫuit an suan ceudna uirre amail ċáċ. Ann sin do ġoir Gráinne an ċoṁal coiṁdeaċta ċúiċe, agus a duḃairt ria: "Beir leat an corn so go Cairbre Lifeaċair mac Chormaic agus abair leis deoċ d'ól as, agus taḃair an corn do na macaiḃ ríoġ úd ina ḟoċair." Do rug an ċoṁal an corn go Cairbre, agus ní maiṫ do ráinig leis a ṫaḃairt don té fá neasa ḋó an tan do ṫuit a ṫoirċim suain agus síorċodalta air féin, agus gac n-aon dar ġlac an corn a n-diaiġ a ċéile, do ṫuiteadar ina d-toirċim suain agus síorċodalta.

7. An uair fuair Gráinne mar sin cáċ ar ċaoi meisge agus mearḃail; ro éiriġ féin go foil foisdionaċ as an suiḋe ina raiḃ agus ro ṡuiḋ idir Oisín agus Dhiarmuid O Dhuiḃne, agus ro laḃair re h-Oisín agus is é ro ráiḋ: "is iongna liom féin ó Ḟhionn mac Chuṁaill mo leiṫéidse d'iarraiḋ do féin mar ṁnaoi, óir buḋ córa ḋo mo ṁacsaṁail féin

do ṫaḃairt damsa mar ḟear iná fear is foirḃṫe iná m'aṫair." "Ná h-abair sin, a Ghráinne," ar Oisín, "óir dá g-cluinfeaḋ Fionn ṫusa dá ráḋ sin ní ḃiaḋ sé féin riot, agus ni mó leoṁainnse ḃeiṫ riot." "An ngeuḃairse suirġe uaimse, a Oisín?" ar Gráinne. "Ní ġeuḃad," ar Oisín, "óir gíḋ bé be an do luaḋfaiḋe re Fionn ní ḃeinnse ria." Tug Gráinne a h-aġaiḋ air Dhiarmuid ann sin, agus do ráḋ: "An ngeuḃairse suirġe uaimse, a ṁic Uí Dhuiḃne, an uair naċ ngeuḃaḋ Oisín uaim é." "Ní ġeuḃad," do ráḋ Diarmuid, "óir gíḋ bé bean do luaḋfaiḋe re h-Oisín níor ċuiḃe liomsa a ḃeiṫ agam dá m-baḋ naċ luaḋfaiḋe re Fionn í." "Maiseaḋ," ar Gráinne, "cuirimse fá ġeasaiḃ aṫa agus aiḋṁillte ṫu a Dhiarmuid .i. fá ġeasaiḃ droma draoiḋeaċta muna m-beirir mé féin leat as an teaġlaċ so anoċt sul éireoċus Fionn agus ríġ Eirionn as an suan ina ḃ-fuilsiot."

8 "Is olc na geasa do ċuiris orm a Ghrainne," ar Diarmuid, "agus creud fár ċuiris na geasa úd orm féin seaċ a ḃ-fuil do ṁacaiḃ ríoġ agus róḟlaṫ a d-teaċ meiḋreaċ mioḋċuarta an ríġ anoċt, agus naċ ḃ-fuil dioḃsan uile ionnṁuine mná is measa

iná mé féin?" "Dar do láiṁse a ṁic Uí Dhuiḃne ní gan aḋḃar do ċuireas féin na geasa úd ort mar inneosad duit anois."

9. "Lá dá raiḃ riġ Eireann a n-dáil aonaiġ agus oireaċtais ar ḟaiṫċe na Teaṁraċ, tárla Fionn agus seaċt g-caṫa na gnáiṫḟéinne ann an lá sin agus ro éiriġ iomáin comór-tais idir Chairbre Lifeaċair ṁac Chormaic agus ṁac Luiġḋeaċ, agus ro éirġeadar fir Bhreaġṁaiġe agus Cheanna, agus colaṁna teanna na Teaṁraċ ar ṫaoḃ Chairbre, agus Fianna Eireann ar ṫaoḃ ṁic Luiġḋeaċ, agus ní raiḃ ina ṡuiḋe san aonaċ an lá sin aċt an riġ agus Fionn agus tusa, a Dhiarmuid. Tárla an iomáin ag dul ar ṁac Luiġḋeaċ, agus ro éirġisse ad ṡeasaṁ agus do ḃainis a ċamán don té fá neasa ḋuit, agus ro léigis fá lár agus lántalaṁ é, agus do ċuaḋais san iomáin agus ro ċuiris an báire trí h-uaire ar Chairbre agus ar ġasra na Teaṁraċ. Do ḃiḋeassa an uair sin am ġrianán ġlan-raḋarcaċ ġorm-ḟuinneogaċ gloine dod ḟeu-ċain, agus ro ċuireas rinn mo rosg agus mo raḋairc ionnadsa an lá sin, agus ní ṫugas an grád sin d'aoinneaċ oile ó ṡoin alé, agus ní ṫiuḃar go broinn an ḃráṫa."

10. "Is iongna ḋuitse an grád sin do ṫa-

ḃairt daṁsa tar ċeann Ḟhinn," ar Diarmuid, "agus naċ ḃ-fuil a n-Eirinn fear is mó ionnṁuine mná iná é; agus an ḃ-fuil a ḟios agad, a Ghráinne, an oiḋċe ḃíos Fionn a d-Teaṁraiġ gurab aige féin do ḃíos eoċraċa na Teaṁraċ, agus mar sin naċ ḃ-féidir linne an baile d'ḟágḃáil?" "Atá dorus euluiġṫe ar mo ġrianánsa," ar Gráinne, "agus geuḃam amaċ ann." "Is geas daṁsa gabáil tré ḋorus euluiġṫe ar biṫ," ar Diarmuid. "Maiseaḋ, cluinimse," do ráiḋ Gráinne, "go d-ṫéiḋeann gaċ curaḋ agus gaċ caiṫṁileaḋ d'úrlannaiḃ a sleaġ agus do ċrannaiḃ a g-craoiseaċ tar sonnaḋ gaċa dúna agus gaċa deaġḃaile asteaċ nó amaċ agus geuḃadsa an dorus euluiġṫe amaċ agus leansa mar sin mé."

11. Do ġluais Gráinne roimpe amaċ, agus do labair Diarmuid re n-a ṁuintir, agus is é a duḃairt: "A Oisín ṁic Ḟhinn, creud do ḋeunfadsa ris na geasaiḃ úd do cuireaḋ orm?" "Ní ciontaċ ṫusa ris na geasaiḃ do cuireaḋ ort," ar Oisín; "agus deirimse leat Gráinne do leanaṁain, agus cóiṁeud ṫu féin go maiṫ ar ċealgaiḃ Ḟhinn." "A Osgair ṁic Oisín, creud is maiṫ ḋaṁsa do ḋeunaṁ ar na geasaiḃ úd do cuireaḋ orm?"

"Deirimse leat Gráinne do leanaṁain," ar Osgar, "óir is fear truaġ do caillear a ġeara." "Creud an ċoṁairle ḃeirir daṁ a Chaoilte?" ar Diarmuid. "A deirimse," ar Caoilte, "go b-ḟuil mo ḋiongṁáil féin do ṁnaoi agamsa, agus do b'ḟeárr liom iná maiṫ na cruinne gur daṁ féin do ḃeurfaḋ Gráinne an gráḋ úd." "Creud an ċoṁairle do ḃeirir daṁ, a Dhiorruing?" "Deirimse riot Gráinne do leanaṁain," ar Diorruing, "gíḋ go d-tiocfaiḋ do ḃás de, agus is olc liomsa é." "An í súd ḃár g-coṁairle uile ḋaṁ," ar Diarmuid. "Is í," ar Oisín, agus ar các a g-coitċinne.

12. Iar sin éirġeas Diarmuid ina ṡeasaṁ, agus tug láṁ ṫapaḋ laoċda tar a leaṫan-armaiḃ, agus do ṫiomain cead agus céileaḃraḋ do Oisín agus do ṁaiṫiḃ na Féinne; agus níor ṁó mónadán mínċorcra iná gaċ deor dá sileaḋ Diarmuid ar a ḋearcaiḃ ar sgaraṁain re n-a ṁuintir do. Do ċuaiḋ Diarmuid ar ḃárr an dúna, agus do ċuir úrlanna a ḋá ṡleaġ faoi, agus d'éiriġ do ḃaoiṫléim aiṫeudtruim úráird eunaṁail gur ġaḃ leiṫead a ḋá ḃonn don ḟearann álainn ḟeuruaiṫne amuiġ ar an b-ḟaiṫċe, agus tárla Gráinne air. Ann sin do laḃair Diarmuid,

agus is é a ḋuḃairt: "Dom aiṫne, a Ghráinne," ar sé "is olc an turus iná d-tángais; óir do b'ḟeárr duit Fionn mac Chumaill mar leanán agad iná mise, agus nać b-feadar cá ċúil iná ċeann iná iarṫar d'Eirinn ina m-beurfad ṫu anois, agus fill tar h-ais don ḃaile, agus ní ḃ-fuiġiḋ Fionn sgeula ar a n-deárrnais go bráṫ." "Is dearḃ nać ḃ-fillfead," ar Gráinne, "agus nać sgarfad leat go sgaraiḋ an bás riot mé." "Maiseaḋ gluais uait, a Ghráinne," ar Diarmuid.

13. Do ġluais Diarmuid agus Gráinne róm-pa iar sin, agus ní ḋeaċadar tar ṁíle ón m-baile amać an tan a duḃairt Gráinne, "atáim féin dom ċor, a ṁic Ui Dhuiḃne." "Is maiṫ an tráṫ corṫa, a Ghráinne," ar Diarmuid, "agus fill anois ar do ṫeaġlać féin arís, óir do ḃeirim briaṫar fíorlaoić nać d-tiuḃarsa iomċar duit féin iná d'aon ṁnaoi oile go bruinn an ḃráṫa." "Ní mar sin is cóir duitse ḋeunaṁ," ar Gráinne, "oir atáid eaċraḋ m'aṫar ar ḟeurġort gabla leo féin, agus carbaid aco; agus fillse ar a g-ceann agus cuir carbad ar ḋá eać ḋíob, agus fanfadsa leat ar an láṫair so nó go m-beirir orm arís." D'fill Diarmuid tar

a ais ar an eaċraḋ, agus ro ġaḃ ḋá eaċ ḋíoḃ, agus do ċuir an carbad orṫa, agus do ċuaiḋ féin agus Gráinne san g-carbad, agus ní h-aiṫristear a n-imṫeaċta nó go rángadar Beul Áṫa Luain.

14. Agus do laḃair Diarmuid le Gráinne, agus a duḃairt: "Is furaide d'Fhionn ár lorg-na leanaṁain, a Ghráinne, an eaċraḋ beiṫ againn." "Maiseaḋ," ar Gráinne, "fág-sa na h-eiċ ar an láṫair so, agus do ḃérsa cóṁċoisiġeaċt duit feasda." Do ṫúirling Diarmuid ar ḃruaċ an áṫa, agus do rug eaċ leis tars an áṫ anonn, agus d'ḟágaiḃ ar gaċ taoḃ don t-sruṫ iad, agus do ġaḃ féin agus Gráinne míle sís an sruṫ siar, agus do ċuaḋdar a d-tír do leaṫ taoiḃ cóigiḋ Chonnaċt. Ní h-aiṫristear a n-imṫeaċta nó go rángadar Doire ḋá ḃoṫ (a g-ceart lár ċloinne Riocáird) agus do ċuaḋdar san doire, agus do ġeárr Diarmuid an doire ina ṫimċioll, agus do riġne seaċt n-doirse feaġa air, agus ro ċóruiġ leabaḋ do ḃog-luaċair agus do ḃárr beiṫe fá Ghráinne a g-ceart-lár an doire sin.

15. Iomṫusa Fhinn ṁic Chuṁaill do ḃér sgeula ós árd. D'éiriġ a raiḃ a d-Teaṁraiġ amaċ a moċ-ḋáil na maidne ar n-a ṁáraċ,

agus fuaradar Diarmuid agus Gráinne d'uireasba orṫa, agus do ġab doġaḋ euda agus anḃfainne Fionn. Do fuair a lorgairiḋe roiṁe ar an b-faiṫċe .i. clanna Neaṁuin, agus d'ḟuagair dóiḃ Diarmuid agus Gráinne do leanaṁain, ann sin do rugadar an long leo go beul áṫa luain, agus ro lean Fionn agus Fianna Eireann iad; giḋeaḋ nior b-féidir leo an long do ḃreiṫ tars an áṫ anonn, gur ṫug Fionn a ḃriaṫar muna seolfadaois an long go luaċ go g-croċfaḋ iad ar gaċ taoḃ don áṫ.

16. Ann sin do ġabadar clanna Neaṁain a n-aġaiḋ an t-sroṫa suas, agus fuaradar eaċ ar gaċ taoḃ don t-sruṫ; agus do ġabadar míle ris an sruṫ siar, agus fuaradar an long ag dul a d-tír do leaṫ taoiḃ cóigiḋ Chonnaċt, agus do lean Fionn agus Fianna Eireann iad. Ann sin do labair Fionn, agus is é ro ráiḋ: "Is maiṫ atá a ḟios agamsa cá b-fuiġfear Diarmuid agus Gráinne anois .i. a n-Doire ḋá ḃoṫ." Do ḃí Oisín agus Oscar agus Caoilte agus Dioruing mac Doḃair daṁaiḋ Ui Bhaoisgne ag éisdeaċt re Fionn ag ráḋ na m-bréiṫreaḋ sin, agus do labair Oisín, agus is é ro ráiḋ: "Is baoġal dúinn go b-fuil Diar-

muid agus Gráinne ann súd, agus ní fuláir dúinn rabaḋ éigin do ċur ċuige; agus feuċ cá b-fuil Bran .i. cú Fhinn ṁic Chuṁaill go g-cuirfimís ċuige í, óir ní h-annsa léi Fionn féin ná Diarmuid; agus a Osgair, abair léi dul le rabaḋ go Diarmuid atá a n-Doire ḋá boṫ:" agus a dubairt Oscar sin le Bran. Do ṫuig Bran sin go fiosaċ fíreolaċ, agus d'ḟill a n-deireaḋ an t-sluaiġ mar naċ b-faicfeaḋ Fionn í, agus do lean Diarmuid agus Gráinne ar a lorg go ráinig Doire ḋá boṫ, gur ċuir a ceann a n-uċt Dhiarmuda agus é ina ċodla.

17. Do bíoḋg Diarmuid as a ċodla an tan sin, agus do ḋúisiġ Gráinne mar an g-ceúdna, agus a dubairt ria; "Ag sin Bran .i. cú Fhinn ṁic Chuṁaill, ag teaċt le rabaḋ ċugainne roiṁ Fhionn féin." "Gabra an rabaḋ sin," ar Gráinne, "agus teiṫ." "Ní ġeubad," ar Diarmuid, "óir ní feárr liom uair do beurfaḋ Fionn orm ná anois, ó naċ b-fuil dul uaiḋ agam." Ar n-a ċlos sin do Ghráinne do ġab uaṁan agus imeagla í, agus d'imṫiġ Bran uaṫa. Ann sin do labair Oisín mac Fhinn agus a dubairt: "Is baoġal dúinn naċ b-fuair Bran faill ná fioruaigneas ar dul go Diarmuid, agus ní fuláir

dúinn raḃaḋ éigin oile do ċur ċuige; agus feuċ cá b-fuil Fearġóir, coiriḋe Chaoilte.” “Atá agamsa,” ar Caoilte. Agus is aṁlaiḋ do ḃí án Fearġóir sin, gaċ glaoḋ dá n-diongnaḋ do cluintiḋe is na trí triuċaiḃ ceud fá neasa ḋo é. Ann sin do ċuireadar d'ḟiaċaiḃ air trí glaoiḋ do léigean ar ċor go g-cluinfeaḋ Diarmuid é. Do ċualaiḋ Diarmuid Fearġóir, agus do ḋúisiġ Gráinne as a codla, agus is é ro ráiḋ: “Do ċluinim coiriḋe Chaoilte ṁic Ronáin, agus is a b-focair Chaoilte atá sé, agus is a b-focair Fhinn atá Caoilte, agus is raḃaḋ so aco dá ċur ċugamsa roiṁ Fhionn.” “Gaḃsa an raḃaḋ sin,” ar Gráinne. “Ní ġeoḃad,” ar Diarmuid, “óir ní ḟúigfeam an doire so go m-beiriḋ Fionn agus Fianna Eireann orruinn,” agus do ġaḃ uaṁan agus imeagla mór Gráinne ar n-a ċlos sin di.”

18. Dála Fhinn, do ḃér sgeula ós árd. Níor sguir don lorgaireaċt nó go ráinig Doire ḋá ḃoṫ, agus do ċuir clanna na h-Eaṁna asteaċ do ṫaisdioll an doire, agus do concadar Diarmuid agus bean ina ḟoċair. Tángadar tar a n-ais arís mar a raiḃ Fionn agus Fianna Eireann agus d'ḟiafruiġ Fionn

díoḃ an raiḃ Diarmuid iná Gráinne is an doire. "Atá Diarmuid ann," ar siad, "agus atá bean éigin ina ḟocair, óir aiṫniġmíd lorg Ḋiarmuda agus ní aiṫniġmíd lorg Ġráinne." "Nár raiḃ maiṫ ag cáirdiḃ Ḋiarmuda Uí Ḋuiḃne ar a ḟonsan," ar Fionn, "agus ní ḟúigfiḋ sé an doire nó go d-tugaiḋ díoġal daṁsa ann gaċ niḋ dá n-deárnna sé orm."

19. "Is mór an coṁarṫa euda ḋuitse, a Ḟinn," ar Oisín, "a ṫuigsin go b-fanfaḋ Diarmuid ar ṁaċaire Ṁaenṁuiġe agus gan do ḋaingean ann aċt Doire dá ḃoṫ, agus tusa fá n-a ċoṁair." "Ní feirrde ḋíḃse sin, a Oisín," ar Fionn, "agus is maiṫ d'aiṫniġeassa na trí glaoiḋ do léig giolla Ċaoilte as, gur siḃse do ċuir mar raḃaḋ go Diarmuid iad, agus gur siḃ do ċuir mo ċú féin .i. Bran le raḃaḋ oile ċuige; aċt ní feirrde ḋíḃ aon raḃaḋ ḋíoḃ súd do ċur ċuige, óir ní ḟúigfiḋ sé Doire dá ḃoṫ nó go d-tugaid sé éiric daṁsa ann gaċ niḋ dá n-deárnna sé orm, agus ann gaċ maslaḋ á d-tug sé ḋaṁ." "Is mór an diṫċéille ḋuitse, a Ḟinn," ar Osgar mac Oisín, "a ṁeas go b-fanfaḋ Diarmuid ar lár an ṁaċaire so, agus tusa fá ċoṁair a ċinn do

ḃuain de." "Creud eile do ġeárr an doire aṁlaiḋ sin, agus do riġne garrḋa coṁḋaingion cluṫṁar de, agus seaċt n-doirse dlúṫa caolċuṁanga air? agus cia aguinne, a Ḋiarmuid, agá b-fuil an ḟírinne, mise nó Osgar?" ar Fionn. "Níor ċaillisse t'aiṫne ṁaiṫ ariaṁ, a Fhinn," ar Diarmuid, "agus táimse agus Gráinne ann so." Ann sin a duḃairt Fionn le Fiannaiḃ Eireann teaċt timċioll Ḋiarmuda agus a ġabáil do féin. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid ina ṡeasaṁ iar sin, agus ṫug trí póga do Ghráinne a b-fiaḋnuise Fhinn agus na Féinne, gur ġaḃ doġaḋ euda agus anḃfainne Fionn agá ḟaicsin sin do, agus a duḃairt go d-tiuḃraḋ Diarmuid a ċeann ar son na b-póg sin.

20. Dála Aonġusa an Bhroġa, .i. oide foġlamṫa Ḋiarmuda Uí Ḋuiḃne, do foillsiġeaḋ ḋo annsa an m-bruġ ós Bóinn an ġuais ina raiḃ a ḋalta, .i. Diarmuid, an tan sin; agus ro ġluais a g-coiṁdeaċt na gaoiṫe glan-ḟuaire agus ní coṁnuiḋe do riġne go ráinig Doire ḋá ḃoṫ. Ann sin do ċuaiḋ sé gan fios d'Fhionn iná d'Fhiannaiḃ Eireann gur an ionad ina raiḃ Diarmuid agus Gráinne, agus ḃeannaċas do Ḋiarmuid, agus is é a duḃairt: "Creud í an

ċomairle so do riġnis, a ṁic Ui Dhuiḃne?" "Atá," ar Diarmuid, "inġion riġ Eireann d'euloġaḋ liom ó n-a h-aṫair agus ó Ḟhionn, agus ni dom ḋeoin táinig sí liom." "Mair-eaḋ, tigeaḋ duine aguiḃ fá gaċ beinn dom ḃratsa," do ráiḋ Aonġus, "agus beursadsa liom siḃ ar an áit sin a ḃ-fuiltí gan ḟios gan airiuġaḋ d'Ḟhionn iná d'Ḟhiannaiḃ Eireann." "Beirse Gráinne leat," do ráiḋ Diarmuid, "aċt ni raċfadsa leat go bráṫ; giḋeaḋ má ḃímse am ḃeaṫaiḋ do láṫair leanfad ṫu, agus muna m-biad, cuirse Gráinne ċum a h-aṫar agus deunaḋ sé olc nó maiṫ ḋi."

21. A h-aiṫle sin do ċuir Aonġus Gráinne fá ḃeinn a ḃruit, gur ġluais roiṁe gan ḟios d'Ḟhionn iná d'Ḟhiannaiḃ Eireann, agus ni ráiḋtear sgeul orrṫa go rángadar Ros dá ṡoileaċ ris a ráiḋtear Luimneaċ an tan so.

22. Dála Dhiarmuda, ar n-imṫeaċt d'Aonġus agus do Ghráinne uaiḋ d'éiriġ ina ċolaṁan díreaċ ina ċirtṡeasaṁ, agus do ġaḃ a airm agus a éideaḋ agus a iolfaoḃar uime. Iar sin d'ionnsuiġ dorus do na seaċt n-dóirsiḃ feaḋa do ḃí ar an ngarrḋa, agus ro ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Ni naṁa ḋuit aon duine dá ḃ-fuil air," ar siad, "óir atá ann so Oisín

mac Ḟinn, agus Osgar mac Oisín, agus maiṫe clann Bhaoisgne mar aon rinn; agus gaḃra ċugainn amaċ, agus ní lámfar díṫ, doċar, iná díoġḃáil do ḋeunaṁ ort." "Ní ġeoḃadsa ċugaiḃ," ar Diarmuid, "nó go ḃ-faicfead cia an dorus ar a ḃ-fuil Fionn féin." D'ionnsuiġ sé dorus feaḋa oile, agus d'ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Atá Caoilte mac Ċrannaċáin ṁic Ronáin, agus clanna Ronáin mar aon ris; agus gaḃra ċugainn amaċ, agus do ḃeurfam sinn féin ar do ṡon." "Ní ġeoḃadsa ċugaiḃ," ar Diarmuid, "óir ní ċuirfead milleán ag Fionn orruiḃse fá ṁaiṫ do ḋeunaṁ ḋaṁ féin." D'ionnsuiġ sé dorus feaḋa oile, agus d'ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Atá annso Conán mac Ḟinn Liaṫluaċra agus clanna Mórna mar aon ris; agus is naiṁde d'Ḟionn sinn, agus is annsa linn go mór ṫusa iná é; agus ar an aḋḃar sin gaḃra ċugainn amaċ, agus ní lámfar buain riot." "Ní ġeoḃad go deiṁin," ar Diarmuid, "óir do b'ḟeárr le Fionn bás gaċ n-duine aguiḃse iná mise do léigion as." D'ionnsuiġ sé dorus feaḋa oile, agus d'ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Cara agus cóiṁċéile ḋuitse atá ann, .i. Fionn mac Chuaḋáin ṁic

Mhurċaḋa, riġ-ḟéinniḋe Ḟhiann Mhuṁan, agus an Ḟhiann Mhuiṁneaċ mar aon ris; agus aon tír agus aon talaṁ dúinn féin agus duitse, a Dhiarmuid. agus do ḃeur-fam ár g-cuirp agus ár n-anma ortsa agus ar do ṡon." "Ní ġeoḃadsa ċugaiḃ amaċ," ar Diarmuid, "óir ní ċuirfead fala ag Fionn riḃ fá ṁaiṫ do ḋeunaṁ orm féin." D'ionnsuiġ sé dorus feaḋa oile, agus d'ḟiaf-ruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Atá Fionn mac Ghlóir, riġ-ḟéinniḋe Ḟhiann Ulaḋ, agus an Ḟhiann Ulltaċ mar aon ris: agus gaḃsa ċugainn amaċ, agus ní láṁfar fuiliuġaḋ iná foirḋeargaḋ ort." "Ní ġeoḃadsa ċu-gaiḃ," ar Diarmuid, "óir is cara daṁ tusa agus t'aṫair, agus níor ṁaiṫ liom easgcáirdeas Ḟhinn do ḃeiṫ riḃse ar mo ṡon féin." Ro ionnsuiġ dorus feaḋa oile. agus d'ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Ní cara duitse aon duine dá ḃ-fuil ann," ar siad, "óir atá ann so Aoḋ beag ón Eaṁuin. agus Aoḋ fada ón Eaṁuin, agus Caol cróḋa ón Eaṁuin, agus Goineaċ ón Eaṁuin, agus Goṫán gil-ṁeuraċ ón Eaṁuin. agus Aoife inġion Ghoṫáin ġil-ṁeuraiġ ón Eaṁ-sin, agus Cuadán Lorgaire ón Eaṁuin, agus is luċt diṫċeana ortsa sinn; agus dá ngeoḃ-

ṫára ċugainn amaċ do ḋeunfamaoir goin gallán gan ċáirde ḋíot." "Olc an buiḋean atá ann," ar Diarmuid, "a luċt na bréige, agus na lorgaireaċta, agus na leaṫbróige; agus ní h-é eagla bar láiṁe atá orm, aċt le neiṁċion orruiḃ naċ ngeoḃainn ċugaiḃ amaċ." Ro ionnsuiġ dorus feaḋa oile agus d'ḟiafruiġ cia do ḃí air. "Ní cara ḋuit aon dá ḃ-fuil ann," ar siad, "óir atá ann so Fionn mac Chumaill ṁic Airt ṁic Threunṁóir Uí Bhaoisgne, agus ceiṫre ceud aṁus mar aon ris; agus is luċt diṫċeana ortsa sinn, agus dá ngeoḃṫá ċugainn amaċ do ḋeunfamaoir smior forsgailte ḋíot." "Do ḃeirimse mo ḃriaṫar," ar Diarmuid, "gurab é an dorus ina ḃ-fuil tusa, a Fhinn, an ceud dorus ina ngeoḃadsa ar na dóirsiḃ." Ar n-a ċlos sin d'Fhionn d'ḟuagair dá ċaṫaiḃ a b-pein a m-báis agus a m-buaineuga gan Diarmuid do léigion ṫarsa gan ḟios dóiḃ. Ar n-a ċlos sin do Dhiarmuid, ro éiriġ do ḃaoiṫléim áird úireudtruim d'úrlannaiḃ a ḟleaġ agus do ċrannaiḃ a ċraoiseaċ agus ro ċuaiḋ imċian tar Fhionn agus tar a ṁuintir amaċ gan ḟios gan airiuġaḋ dóiḃ. Ro ḟeuċ tar a ais orrṫa agus d'ḟuagair dóiḃ é féin do ḋul ṫársa, agus ro ċuir a

sgiaċ ar souaiġleirg a ḋroma gur ġluais fán áird siar gaċa n-díreaċ; agus ní fada ro ḃí ag dul ar radarc Ḟhinn agus na Féinne. Ann sin mar naċ ḃ-feaca các ar a long, d'ḟill tar a ais mar a ḃ-feaca Aonġus agus Gráinne ag imṫeaċt ar an doire, agus ro lean ar a long iad go réim-ḋíreaċ nó go ráiniġ Ros dá ṡoileaċ.

23. Fuair sé Aonġus agus Gráinne ann, agus boṫ ċluṫṁar taoḃṡoluis ina d-timċioll, agus toirt teinneaḋ treaṫanṁóire ar ḃ-faduġaḋ ina ḃ-fiaḋnuise, agus leaṫ tuirc ar ḃearaiḃ aco. Ro ḃeannuiġ Diarmuid dóiḃ, agus is ro ḃeag naċ n-deaċaiḋ bradán a beaṫaḋ tar ḃeul Ghráinne re luṫġáir roiṁ Dhiarmuid. Ro innis Diarmuid dóiḃ a sgeula ó ṫúis go deireaḋ, agus ro ċaiṫeadar a g-cuid an oiḋċe sin, agus ro ċuaiḋ Diarmuid agus Gráinne do ċodlaḋ re ċéile go d-táiniġ an lá go n-a lántsoillse ar n-a ṁáraċ. Ro éiriġ Aonġus go moċ agus is é a duḃairt re Diarmuid: "Biad féin ag imṫeaċt seasda, a ṁic Uí Dhuiḃne, agus fágḃaim do ċoṁairle agad gan dul a g-crann aon ċoise do ṫeiṫeaṁ roiṁ Fhionn, agus gan dul a n-uaiṁ talṁan naċ m-biaḋ uirrṫe aċt aon doras, agus gan dul a n-oileán mara naċ

m-biaḋ ann aċt aon t-sliġe dá ionnsaiġiḋ; agus giḋbé áit ina m-bruiṫfir do ċuid nárab ann a ċaiṫfir í; agus giḋbé áit ina g-caiṫfir, nárab ann a luiḋfir; agus giḋbé áit ina luiḋfir, nárab ann éireoċair ar n-a ṁáraċ." Ro ṫiomain cead agus céileaḃraḋ dóiḃ, agus ro ġluais roiṁe a h-aiṫle sin. Ann sin ro ġaḃ Diarmuid agus Gráinne láiṁ deis ris an Sionainn siar, nó go rangadar Garḃ-aḃa na ḃ-Fiann, ris a ráiḋtear Leaṁan an tan so; agus ro ṁarḃ Diarmuid bradán ar ḃruaċ na Leaṁaine, agus ro ċuir ar ḃior dá ḃruiṫ é. Ann sin ro ċuaiḋ féin agus Gráinne tar an sruṫ anonn dá ċaiṫeaṁ, mar a duḃairt Aonġus riu; agus as sin ro ċuaḋdar siar do ċodlaḋ. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid agus Gráinne go moċ ar n-a ṁáraċ, agus ro ġaḃadar siar gaċa n-díreaċ go rángadar bogaċ Fhinn-léiṫe, agus tárla óglaċ orrṫa ar an m-bogaċ, agus ba ṁaiṫ é dealḃ agus deunaṁ an óglaiċ sin, aċt naċ raiḃ a ḋiol d'armaiḃ iná d'éideaḋ aige. Ann sin ro ḃeannuiġ Diarmuid don óglaċ sin agus d'fiafruiġ sgeula de. "Oglaċ atá ag iarraiḋ tiġearna mé," ar sé, "agus Muaḋán m'ainm." "Creud do ḋeunfair daṁ a óg-

laiċ?" ar Diarmuid. "Do ḋén giollaiġ-eaċt san ló, agus faire san oiḋċe ḋuit," ar Muaḋán. "A deirimse riot fosd an t-óglaċ sin," ar Gráinne, "óir ní gan ṁuintir do ḃiair do ḟior." Ann sin ro riġneadar snaḋmanna cuir agus ceangail re ċéile, agus ro ġaḃadar rómpa siar go rángadar an Ċárrṫaċ; agus mar rángadar ar sruṫ, ro iarr Muaḋán ar Ḋhiarmuid agus ar Ghráinne dul ar a ṁuin go m-beurfaḋ tarr an sruṫ anonn iad. "Do buḋ ṁór an ṫ-ualaċ ḋuit sin," ar Gráinne. Ann sin ro ċuir Diarmuid agus Gráinne ar. A ṁuin agus do rug tarr an sruṫ anonn iad. Ro ġluaiseadar rompa siar go rángadar an Bhéiṫ, agus mar rangadar an sruṫ do riġne Muaḋán mar an g-ceudna riu, agus do ċuaḋdar a n-uaiṁ talṁan ar leaṫṫaoiḃ Churraiġ cinn aḋmuid ós cionn Tuinne Tóime, agus ro ċóruiġ Muaḋán leaba do ḃog-luaċair agus do ḃárr beiṫe fá Ḋhiarmuid agus Ghráinne a n-iarṫar na h-uaṁa sin. Ro ċuaiḋ féin san ḃ-fioḋḃa ba ċóiṁneasa ḋó, agus ro ḃain slat réiḋ fada ċaorṫainn innte, agus ro ċuir ruainne agus duḃán ar an sluit, agus ro ċuir caor cuilinn ar an duḃán, agus ro ċuaiḋ ós cionn

an t-sroṫa, agus tug iasg don ḃuille sin sis. Ro ċuir an dara caor suas, agus ro ṁarḃ an dara iasg; agus ro ċuir an trear ċaor suas agus ro ṁarḃ an trear iasg. Ro ċuir an duḃán agus an ruainne fá n-a ċrios, agus an t-slat is an b-poll, agus ro rug a ṫrí éisg sis mar a raiḃ Diarmuid agus Gráinne, agus ro ċuir an t-iasg ar ḃearaiḃ. An tan fá ḃruiṫte é, a duḃairt Muaḋán; "do ḃeirim roinn an éisg so ḋuit, a Ḋhiarmuid." "Is feárr liomsa tusa dá roinn iná mé féin," ar Diarmuid. "Maiseaḋ," ar Muaḋán, "do ḃeirim roinn an éisg so ḋuitse, a Ghráinne." "Is leor liom tusa dá roinn," ar Gráinne." "Maiseaḋ, dá m-ḃaḋ tusa do roinnfeaḋ an t-iasg, a Ḋhiarmuid," ar Muaḋán, "do ḃeurfá an cuid fá mó do Ghráinne; agus dá m-baḋ í Gráinne do ḃiaḋ dá roinn, is duitse do ḃeurfaḋ an cuid fá mó: agus ós mise atá dá roinn, bíoḋ an t-iasg is mó agadsa, a Ḋhiarmuid, agus an dara h-iasg is mó ag Gráinne, agus bíoḋ an t-iasg is luġa agam féin." Ro ċaiṫeadar a g-cuid an oiḋċe sin, agus ro ċuaiḋ Diarmuid agus Gráinne do ċodlaḋ a n-iarṫar na h-uaṁa, agus do riġne Muaḋán faire agus forċóimeud

ḋóib, gur éiriġ an lá go n-a lántsoillse ar n-a ṁárach.

24. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid go moċ agus ro ċuir Gráinne ina suiḋe, agus a dubairt ria faire do ḋeunaṁ ar son Mhuaḋáin, agus go raċfaḋ féin do ṡiubal na tíre ina ṫimċioll. Ro ġluais Diarmuid roiṁe, agus ro ċuaiḋ ar árd na tulċa fá neasa ḋo, agus ro bí ag feuċain na g-ceiṫre n-árd ina ṫimċioll; mar a bí, soir agus siar, ba ṫeas agus ba ṫuaiḋ. Níor ċian do bí ann, go b-feacaiḋ san áird aniar gaċa n-díreaċ cablaċ mór mearġánta, agus loingeas lánaiḋṁéil ag teaċt ċum tíre, agus is é eolus do riġneadar muintir an ċablaiġ ag teaċt a d-tír, fá bun an ċnuic ina raib Diarmuid. Tángadar naoi naonbair do ṁaiṫib an ċablaiġ sin a d-tír, agus ro ġluais Diarmuid ag iarraiḋ sgeul orrṫá, agus ro beanmuiġ ḋóib, agus ro ḟiafruiġ sgeula ḋíob, cá ṫír nó ṫalaṁ ḋóib.

25. "Trí riġḟéinniḋe mara n-Ioċt sinne," ar siad, "agus Fionn mac Chuṁaill do ċuir sgeula orruinn dár n-iarraiḋ, .i. foġaċ feaḋa agus fear díbfeirge atá fó ċeilt aige, dá ngoirṫear Diarmuid O Duibne; agus is dá ċosg sin do ṫángamar don ċor

so. Agus atáid trí cointe nime aguinn, agus léigfeam ar a lorg iad, agus is geárr go b-fuiġeam a sgeula; ní loisgeann teine, agus ní báṫann uisge, agus ní ḋeargann arm orrṫa; agus atámaoid féin líon fiṫċe ceud fear láidir inḟeaḋma, agus is fear coṁlainn ceud gaċ fear againn. Agus inisse dúinn cia ṫu féin, nó an b-fuil aon ḟocal do sgeulaiḃ ṁic Ui Dhuiḃne agad?” “Do ċonnarc anéi é,” ar Diarmuid, “agus ní ḟuil ionnam féin aċt gaisgiḋeaċ atá ag siuḃal an doṁain re láidreaċt mo láiṁe agus re cruaḋas mo ċloiḋiṁ; agus is briaṫar daṁsa naċ láṁ áiriġṫe Diarmuid do ṫeangṁáil orruiḃ.” “Maiseaḋ, ní ḟuil aon duine ar fáġail ann,” ar siadsan. “Cá h-ainm diḃ féin?” ar Diarmuid. “Duḃ-ċosaċ, Fionn-ċosaċ, agus Treun-ċosaċ ár n-anmanna,” ar siad.

26. “An b-fuil fíon in bar longaiḃ? ar Diarmuid. “Atá,” ar siad. “Dá m-baḋ áil ríḃ tonna fíona do ṫaḃairt amaċ,” ar Diarmuid, “do ḋeunfainn féin cleas diḃ.” Ro cuireaḋ daoine ag iarraiḋ an tonna, agus ar d-teaċt do ro ṫóg Diarmuid idir a ḋá láiṁ é, agus ro iḃ deoċ as, agus ro iḃeadar các an ċuid oile ḋe. Ro ṫóg

Diarmuid an tonna iar sin, agus rug leis ar ṁullaċ an ċnuic é, agus ro ċuaiḋ féin ar a ṁuin, agus ro léig re fánaḋ an ċnuic é nó go ráinig an ċuid íoċdaraċ don ċnoc, agus do rug an tonna ris a n-aġaiḋ an ċnuic suas arís, agus do rigne an clear sin trí h-uaire a b-fiaḋnaise na n-allṁuraċ, agus d'ḟan féin ós cionn an tonna ag teaċd agus ag imṫeaċd do. A duḃradar gur duine é naċ b-feacaiḋ aon ċlear ar foġnaṁ ariaṁ, mar go d-tug sé clear ar an g-clear sin; agus ris sin ro ċuaiḋ fear díoḃ ar an tonna. Ro ṫug Diarmuid buille dá ċois anns an tonna, agus ba luaiṫe ar lár é iná an tonna ag siuḃal, agus ro ṡiuḃal an tonna ar ṁuin an óglaiċ sin gur léig a aḃaċ agus a ionnaṫar re n-a ċosaiḃ. Air sin ro lean Diarmuid an tonna agus rug suas arís é, agus ro ċuaiḋ an dara fear acosan ar a ṁuin. Mar ċonnairc Diarmuid sin tug buille dá ċois ann, agus níor luaiṫe an ċeud ḟear dá ṁarḃaḋ iná an dara fear díoḃ. Ro ċuir Diarmuid an tonna ris suas arís, agus ro ċuaiḋ an treas ḟear ar a ṁuin gur marḃaḋ é aṁail ċáċ. Aċt ċeana ro marḃaḋ caogad dá muintir re clear Dhiarmuda an lá sin, agus ro ċuaḋdar an

méid nár marḃaḋ ḋíoḃ dá longaiḃ an oiḋċe sin. Ro ġluais Diarmuid a g-ceann a ṁuintire féin, agus ro ċuir Muaḋán a ruainne agus a ḋuḃán ar a ḟluit, gur marḃaḋ trí braḋáin ris. Ro ċuir an t-slat san b-poll, agus an ruainne fá n-a ċrios, agus ḃeireas an t-iasg go Diarmuid agus go Gráinne, gur ċaiṫeadar a b-proinn an oiḋċe sin; agus ro ċóruiġ Muáḋán leabaḋ fá Ḋhiarmuid agus fá Ghráinne a n-iarṫar na h-uaṁa, agus ro ċuaiḋ féin ar ḋorus na h-uaṁa do ḋeunaṁ faire agus forċóiṁeudta ḋóiḃ gur éiriġ an lá léirġlan ar n-a ṁárac.

27. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid go moċ do ló agus do lántroillse ar n-a ṁárac, agus ro ḋúisiġ Gráinne, go n-duḃairt ria faire do ḋeunaṁ do Mhuaḋán. Ro ċuaiḋ féin ar ṁullaċ na tulċa ceudna, agus níor b-fada ro ḃá ann an tan tángadar na trí féinniḋe dá ionnsaiġiḋ, agus ro ḟiafruiġ ḋíoḃ an n-deunfadaois tuille cleasuiġeaċta. A duḃradarsan go m-b'ḟeárr leo féin sgeula ṁic Ui Dhuiḃne d'ḟáġail iná sin. "Ro connarcsa duine ro ċonnairc aniu é," ar Diarmuid; agus air sin ro ċuir Diarmuid a airm agus a éideaḋ ḋe ar an tulaiġ, aċt

an léine ro ḃá re n-a ċneas, agus ro ċuir an crann buiḋe Mhanannáin ina ṡeasaṁ a n-diaiḋ a úrlainne, agus a rinn a n-áirde. Ann sin ro éiriġ Diarmuid do ḃaoiṫléim eudtruim eunaṁail gur ṫúirling anuas ar an nga, agus ro ṫúirling anuas de go foir-dineaċ fírġlic gan fuiliuġaḋ iná foirḋear-gaḋ air.

28. A duḃairt óglaċ do ṁuintir na Glais-ḟéinne, "Is duine ṫu naċ ḃ-feaċaiḋ aon ċleas ar foġnaṁ ariaṁ, mar go d-tioḃraḋ tu cleas ar an g-cleas sin;" agus ris sin ro ċuir a airm agus a éideaḋ ḋe, agus ro éiriġ go h-ionaṁail eudtrom ós cionn an ġaoi, agus ro ṫúirling air go h-antrom anḃfainneaċ go d-tárla rinn an ġaoi tré n-a ċroiḋe suas, agus do ċuaiḋ úr go talaṁ. Ro ṫarraing Diarmuid an ga agus ro ċuir ina ṡeasaṁ an dara feaċt é, agus ro éiriġ an dara fear acosan do ḋeunaṁ an ċleasa, gur marḃaḋ é mar ċáċ. Aċt ċeana do ṫuit caogad do ṁuintir na Glais-ḟéinne re cleas Dhiarmuda an lá sin, go n-duḃradar ris a ġa do ṫarraing, agus naċ maireoḃaḋ sé niḋ buḋ ṁó dá muirtir ris an g-cleas sin, agus ro ċuaḋdar dá longaiḃ.

29. Agus ro ċuaiḋ Diarmuid d'ionnsaiġiḋ

Mhuaḋáin agus Ghráinne, agus tug Mua-
ḋán iasg na h-oiḋċe sin ċuca, gur ċodail
Diarmuid agus Gráinne an oiḋċe sin; agus
do riġne Muaḋán faire agus forċóiṁeud
dóiḃ go maidin.

30. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid ar n-a ṁáraċ,
agus do rug ḋá ġaḃail ar an ḃ-ḟíoḋḃa fá
neasa ḋo ris gus an tulaiġ reuṁráiḋte,
agus ċuir ina seasaṁ iad; agus an Mór-
alltaċ .i. cloiḋeaṁ Aonġusa an Ḃhroġa,
idir an ḋá ġaḃail ar a ḟaoḃar. Ann sin ro
éiriġ féin go h-úireudtrom ós a ċionn, agus
ro ṫoṁais ina ṫroiġṫiḃ ón dornċlann go a
ḋeis trí h-uaire an cloiḋeaṁ, gur ṫúirling
anuas: agus ro ḟiafruiġ an raiḃ acosan
fear deunta an ċleasa sin. "Olc an ḟiaf-
raiġiḋ," ar fear acosan, "óir ní deárrnaḋ
a n-Eirinn riaṁ aon ċleas naċ n-dionġnaḋ
fear éigin aguinn é:" agus ro éiriġ féin re
n-a ċois sin agus ċuaiḋ ós cionn an ċloiḋiṁ
agus ag túirling anuas do ro ṫarla cos ar
gaċ taoḃ don ċloiḋeaṁ ḋo, go n-deárrnaḋ
ḋá leiṫ go mullaċ a ċinn de. Ann sin ro
éiriġ an dara fear, agus ag túirling anuas
do ro ṫárla tarsna ar an g-cloiḋeaṁ go
n-deárrnaḋ ḋá ordán de. Aċt ċeana ní mó
ṫuit an ḋá lá oile roiṁe sin do ṁuintir

Ghlais-ḟéinne mara n-Ioċt iná ro ṫuit an lá sin. Ann sin a dubradar ris a ċloiḋeaṁ do ṫógḃáil, agus naċar ḃeag riu ar ṫuit dá muintir sin; agus ro ḟiafruiġeadar de a ḃ-feacaiḋ sé aon ḟocal do sgeulaiḃ ṁic Ui Dhuiḃne. "Ro ċonnarc an té ro ċonn-airc aniu é," ar Diarmuid, "agus raċfad ag iarraiḋ sgeul anoċt."

31. Ro ġluais Diarmuid mar a raiḃ Grá-inne agus Muaḋán, agus ro ṁarḃ Muaḋán trí h-éisg dóiḃ an oiḋċe sin gur ċaiṫead-ar a g-cuid; agus ro ċuaiḋ Diarmuid agus Gráinne do ċodlaḋ, agus do riġne Muaḋán faire agus forċóiṁeud dóiḃ.

32. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid a moċ-ḋáil na maidne, agus ro ġaḃ a ċulaiḋ ċaṫa agus coṁraic uime, nár ḃ-féidir a ġoin fúṫa tríoṫa, iná ṫársa; agus ro ġaḃ an Mór-alltaċ, .i. cloiḋeaṁ Aonġusa an Bhroġa, fá n-a ċlíṫaoḃ, naċ ḃ-fágfaḋ fuiġeall buille iná béime don ċeud iarraċd. Ro ġaḃ mar aon a ḋá ċraoiseaċ ċrann-reaṁra ċaṫa .i. an ga buiḋe, agus an ga dearg, ó nár ṫeurna neaċ fir iná mná dar loiteaḋ riu riaṁ. Iar sin ro ḋúisiġ Gráinne, agus a dubairt ria faire agus forċóiṁeud do ḋeun-naṁ do Mhuaḋán, agus go raċfaḋ féin ag

feuċain na g-ceiṫre n-árd ina ṫimċioll. An tan ro ċonnairc Gráinne Diarmuid ar ḋeirim agus ar ḋásaċd ina ċúlaiḋ arm niṁe agus coṁraic, ro ġaḃ uaṁan agus imeagla í; óir ro aiṫniġ gur fá ṫuairim troda agus teangṁála ro ḃá sé fán órduġaḋ sin, agus ro ḟiafruiġ ḋe creud do b'áil rir do ḋeunaṁ. “Ar eagla mo ḃíoḋḃaḋ do ṫeangṁáil daṁ,” ar sé. Ro ṁíniġ sin Gráinne, agus ann sin ro ġluais Diarmuid fán saṁail sin d'ionnsaiġiḋ na Glais-ḟéinne.

33. Tángadar a d-tír a g-ceudóir, agus ro ḟiafruiġeadar de sgeula ṁic Uí Dhuiḃne. “Ro ċonnarcsa ó ċianaiḃ é,” ar Diarmuid. “Maiseaḋ, déin eolus dúinn mar a ḃ-fuil sé,” ar siad, “go m-ḃeirmíd a ċeann rinn do láṫair Ḟhinn ṁic Chuṁaill.” “Do b'olc mo ċor dá ċóiṁeud,” ar Diarmuid, “dá n-diongnainn mar a deirṫíḋse, óir atá ar ċoimeirc mo ġoile agus mo ġaisge corp agus anam Dhiarmuda; agus ar an aḋḃar sin ní ḋén feall air.” “An fíor sin?” ar siad. “Is fíor go deiṁin,” ar Diarmuid. “Maiseaḋ, fúigfir féin an láṫair sin,” ar siad, “agus beurfam do ċeann a ḃ-fiaḋnaise Ḟhinn ós bíoḋḃa ḋo ṫu.” “Is ceangailte do ḃiainn,” ar Diarmuid, “an tráṫ do léigfinnse mo

ċeann riḃ," agus agá ráḋ sin ro ṫarraing an Móralltaċ as a ṫruaill taisge, agus tug sgrios-ḃuille fíoċṁar de fá ċeann an tí fá neasa ḋo, go n-deárrna ḋá órdán de. Ann sin ro ionnsuiġ sluaġ na Glais-ḟéinne, agus ro ġaḃ dá n-éirleaċ agus dá n-aṫċumaḋ go míleaḋta mear-ċalma, gur ġaḃ fúta, tríota, agus ṫársa, aṁail do raċfaḋ seaḃac fá ṁin-eunaiḃ, nó mactíre tré ṁóirṫreud mion-ċaorac; gurab aṁlaiḋ sin do ġeárr Diarmuid tarrsna lúireaċa loinneaċa lánáilne na Loċlannaċ, go naċ n-deaċaiḋ fear innste sgéil iná maoiḋte móirġníoṁ ar an láṫair sin, gan brón báis agus time saoġail d'imirt air, aċt na trí Glais-ḟéinniḋe agus beagán dá muintir ro ṫeiṫ ċum a luinge.

34. Ro iompuiġ Diarmuid tar a ais gan fuiliuġaḋ gan foirḋeargaḋ air, agus ro ġluais roiṁe go ráinig Muaḋán agus Gráinne. Ro ḟearadar fáilte roiṁe, agus ro ḟiafruiġ Gráinne ḋe an ḃ-feacaiḋ sé aon ḟocal do sgeulaiḃ Ḟhinn ṁic Chuṁaill agus Ḟhiann Eireann. A duḃairtsean naċ ḃ-feacaiḋ, agus ro ċaiṫeadar a m-biaḋ agus a d-tomaltus an oiḋċe sin.

35. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid go moċ do ló agus do lántsoillse ar n-a ṁárac, agus ní coṁ-

nuiḋe do riġne go ráinig an tulaċ reuṁ-ráiḋte; agus ar roċdain ann, ro ḃuail a sgiaṫ go lom-loisgneaċ, gur ċuir an tráġ ar son-ċriṫ ina ṫimċioll. Ann sin a duḃairt Duḃ-ċosaċ go raċfaḋ féin do ċoṁrac re Diarmuid, agus táinig a d-tír a g-ceudóir. Air sin do riġne féin agus Diarmuid ar a céile go corraṁail, fearaṁail, feiḋmeaċ, fuil-ḃeartaċ, fearsadaċ, féiṫreaṁar; mar a ḃiaḋ dá ḋaṁ ḋána, nó dá ṫarḃ buile, nó ḋá leoġan cuṫaiġ, nó ḋá ṡeaḃac urránta ar bruaċ aille. Gurabé sin tionsgnaṁ agus tuarasgaḃáil an ċoṁraic ṫeiṫ ṫeinn ḋoiḋeadranna ro ḃá eatorra.

36. Teilgid araon a n-airm ar a láṁaiḃ, agus riṫid a g-coinne agus a g-coṁḋáil a céile, agus snaḋmaid na dóidláṁa tar caol-dromannaiḃ a céile. Ann sin tugadar treunċorp tinnearnaċ dá céile, gur ṫóg Diarmuid Duḃċosaċ ar a ġualainn, gur ḃuail béim dá ċorp fá ṫalaṁ; agus ro ċeangail sé go daingean dorgaoilte ar an láṫair sin é. Iár sin táinig Fionn-ċosaċ agus Treun-ċosaċ do ċoṁrac ris a n-diaiġ a céile, agus tug an ceangal ceudna orrṫa; agus a duḃairt go m-bainfeaḋ a g-cinn díoḃ, muna m-biaḋ go m-b'ḟeárr ris a ḃ-fáġḃáil san

g-cuibreaċ sin mar ṁeudugaḋ ar a b-piantaiḃ, "óir ní tualaing duine do ḃar sgaoileaḋ," ar sé; agus ro ḟág ann sin go tuirseaċ treunaḋtuirseaċ iad.

37. Ann sin ro imṫiġ féin d'ḟios Mhuaḋáin agus Ghráinne, gur ċaiṫeadar a m-biaḋ agus a d-tomaltus an oiḋċe sin; agus ro ċuaiḋ Diarmuid agus Gráinne do ċodlaḋ, agus doriġne Muaḋán faire agus forċóiṁeud dóiḃ go maidin.

38. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid agus ro innis do Ghráinne go raiḃ a naiṁde a b-fogus dóiḃ; agus ro innis di sgeul na n-allṁuraċ ó ṫúis go deireaḋ, mar do ṫuit trí caogad dá muintir trí laeṫe a n-diaiġ a ċéile re n-a ċleasaiḃ, agus mar do ṫuit cúig ceud deug dá sluaġ an ceaṫramaḋ lá re niṁ a láiṁe, agus mar do ċeangal na trí glaisḟéinniḋe an cúigṁeaḋ lá: "Agus atá trí cointe niṁe ar slabraḋ aco fá ċoṁair m'uilcse," ar sé, "agus ní ḋeargann arm orrṫa." "Ar bainis a g-cinn do na trí féinniḋiḃ sin?" ar Gráinne. "Níor ḃainear," ar Diarmuid, "óir is feárr liom a b-pianaḋ go fada iná go geárr; óir ní ḟuil sé a g-cumus d'aon laoċ iná gaisgiḋeaċ a n-Eirinn an ceangal atá orrṫa do sgaoileaḋ, aċt aon ċeaṫrar aṁáin, .i. Oisín

mac Fhinn, agus Osgar mac Oisín, agus Luġaiḋ Láiṁeuċtaċ, agus Conán mac Móirne: agus atá tnúṫ agamsa naċ sgaoilfiḋ aon don ċeaṫrar sin iad. Aċt ċeana is geárr go b-fuiġiḋ Fionn sgeula orrṫa, agus cealgfaiḋ sin a ċroiḋe ina ċliaḃ; agus is cóir dúinne beiṫ ag imṫeaċt as an uaiṁ so ar eagla go m-beurfaḋ Fionn agus na cointe niṁe orruinn."

39. Iar sin ro ġluais an buiḋean sin as an uaiṁ, agus ro ġabadar siar rompa nó go rángadar bogaċ Fhinnléiṫe. Ro ḃá Gráinne dá cos an tan sin, gur ċuir Muaḋán ar a ṁuin í go rángadar sliaḃ aḋbal-ṁór Luaċra. Ann sin ro ṡuiḋ Diarmuid ar ḃruaċ an t-srota ro ḃá ag sníoṁ tré lár an t-sléiḃe; agus ro ḃá Gráinne ag ionnlaḋ a láṁ, agus ro iarr a sgian ar Ḋiarmuid do ḃain a h-iongan di.

40. Iomṫúsa na n-allṁuraċ, an méid ro ḃá beo aco, tángadar ar an tulaiġ ina raḃadar na trí féinniḋe ceangailte, agus ro ṡaoileadar sgaoileaḋ díoḃ go luaṫ; aċt is aṁlaiḋ ro ḃá an cuiḃreaċ ag fásgaḋ orrṫa.

41. Nior ċian dóiḃ aṁlaiḋ sin go ḃ-feacadar ban-eaċlaċ Fhinn ṁic Chuṁaill a luas fáinle nó iarrainne, nó aṁail siḋe gaoiṫe

géire glan-luaiṫe, ag roċdain do ṁaoileann gaċa mórċnuic nó maoiltsléiḃe dá n-ionnsaiġiḋ; gur ḟiafruiġ ḋíoḃ cia tug an t-ár mór fíoċṁar foġlaċ sin orrṫa. "Cia ṫusa dá ḟiafraiġiḋ?" ar siad. "Baneaċlaċ Fhinn ṁic Chuṁaill mise," ar si, "agus Déirdre an Duiḃ-ṡléiḃe m'ainm; agus is do ḃar ḃ-fios do ċuir Fionn mé." "Maiseaḋ, ní ḟuil a ḟios aguinne cia h-é," ar siad, "aċt do ḃeurfamaoid fios a ṫuarasgaḃála ḋuitse .i. óglaċ ar a raiḃ folt cas ciarḋuḃ, agus ḋá ġruaḋ ċorcra ċóiṁḋearga, agus is é do riġne an t-ár mór sin do ṫaḃairt orruinne. Aċt níos doilge rinn iná sin mar atáid ár d-trí féinniḋe ceangailte inár b-fiaḋnaise, agus naċ d-tig rinn sgaoileaḋ ḋíoḃ; agus ro ḃá trí laeṫe a n-diaiġ a ċéile ag coṁrac rinn." "Cá h-áit inar ġaḃ an fear sin uaiḃ?" ar Déirdre. "Ro sgar sé rinn go déiġeanaċ aréir," ar siad. "Do ḃeirimse mo ḃriaṫar," ar Déirdre, "gurab é Diarmuid O Duiḃne féin ro ḃá ann; agus taḃraidse ḃar g-coince riḃ agus léigiḋ ar a lorg iad, agus cuirfeadsa Fionn agus Fianna Eireann ċugaiḃ."

42. Ann sin tugadar a d-trí coince riu as a luing, agus ro léigeadar ar lorg Dhiarmuda iad; aċt ro ḟágḃadar an draoi ag

friṫeolaṁ ar na trí féinniḋiḃ ro ḃá ceangailte. Ro leanadar féin na cointe ar lorg Dhiarmuda go rángadar dorus na h-uaṁa; agus ro ċuaḋdar go h-iarṫar na h-uaṁa, go ḃ-fuaradar leabaḋ Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne ann. Ro ġabadar rompa iar sin siar go rángadar an Cháirrṫaċ, agus as sin go Bogaċ Phinnléiṫe, agus do Gharḃ-aḃainn na ḃ-Fiann, ris a ráiḋtear Leaṁan an tan so, agus do Mháiġ áluinn Choncon, agus do ṡliaḃ leaṫan-ṁór Luaċra.

43. Aċt ċeana, níor airiġ Diarmuid ina ḋiaiġ iad ar an tóruiġeaċt sin nó go ḃ-feacaiḋ na meirgiḋe maoṫṡróil, agus na h-onnċona aiḋṁéile, agus trí treunlaoiċ a reuṁṫúis na sluaiġteaḋ go dian, dána, dásaċtaċ; agus a d-trí cointe niṁe ar ṫrí slaḃraiḋiḃ ina láṁaiḃ aco. Mar do ċonnairc Diarmuid fán samail sin iad ċuige, ro líon dá ḃ-fuaṫ agus dá n-úrġráin. Agus ro ḃá brat uaiṫne cóṁḋaṫaċ ar an tí ḃá a reuṁṫúis na buiḋne, agus ro ḃá imċian tar ċáċ amaċ; ann sin ro ṡín Gráinne an sgian ċum Dhiarmuda, gur ċuir Diarmuid ina ċeaṫramain í, agus a duḃairt, "dar n-dóiṫ ní grá ro ṫugais do ṁacaom an ḃruit uaiṫne, a Ghráinne." "Ní h-eaḋ go deiṁin," ar Gráinne, "agus do

b'ḟeárr liom nać d-tugainn grádh riaṁ gur aniu d'aonneać." Ro ṫarraing Diarmuid an sgian agus ro ċuir ina fáirsgeán í, agus ro ġluais roiṁe a h-aiṫle sin; agus ann sin ro ċuir Muadán Gráinne ar a ṁuin go rug leis míle don t-sliaḃ í.

44. Níor ċian gur sgaoileaḋ cú do na trí conaiḃ niṁe a n-diaiġ Dhiarmuda, agus a duḃairt Muaḋán ris Gráinne do leanaṁain agus go g-coisgféaḋ sé féin an cú ḋe. Ann sin ro ḟill Muaḋán agus ro ḃain coileán con as a ċrios amać, agus ro ċuir ar a ḃais é. Aċt ċeana, mar do ċonnairc an cú ċuige agus a craos ar leaṫaḋ aice, ro éirig do ḃais Mhuadáin agus ro ling a g-craos na con, go ráinig an croiḋe agus tug amać ar a taoḃ é, agus ro ling féin ar ḃais Mhuaḋáin arís, gur ḟágaiḃ an cú marḃ dá éis.

45. Ro ġluais Muaḋán a n-diaiġ Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne, agus do ṫóg Gráinne arís agus rug leis míle oile don t-sliaḃ í. Ann sin ro sgaoileaḋ an cú oile ina n-diaiġ, gur labair Diarmuid re Muaḋán, agus is é a duḃairt; "do ċluinim féin nać m-bí geasa ar arm druaḋġoine, ná ar ċraos beaṫaiġ ar biṫ, agus an áil riḃ stad go g-cuirfinn an ga dearg tré ċompair a ċléiḃ agus a croiḋe

sud ?" Agus ro stad Muaḋán agus Gráinne ag feuċain an urċair sin. Ann sin tug Diarmuid roġa an urċair don ċoin, agus ro ċuir an ga tré n-a h-imlinn gur léig a h-aḃaċ agus a h-ionaṫar airte, agus ro ṫarraing an ga, asus ro lean a ṁuintir féin.

46. Níor ċian dóiḃ ina ḋiaiġ sin an tan sgaoileaḋ an trear cú orrṫa. Ro laḃair Gráinne agus is é a duḃairt; "Is í súd is feargaiġe aco, agus is mór atá a h-eagla ormsa, agus bí ar do ċóiṁeud uirre, a Dhiarmuid." Níor ḃ-fada ro ḃá an cú dá roċdain, agus is í áit a rug orrṫa, ag Lic Dhuḃáin ar Shliaḃ Luaċra. Ro éiriġ do baoiṫléim eudtruim ós cionn Dhiarmuda, agus do b'áil léi ḃreiṫ ar Ghráinne, go rug Diarmuid ar a dá ċois deiriḋ, agus ro ḃuail ḃéim dá creat fá ṫaoḃ na cairrge fá ċóiṁnearsa ḋo, gur léig a h-inċinn tré h-innistriḃ a cinn agus a cluas amaċ. Iar sin ro ġaḃ Diarmuid a airm agus a éideaḋ, agus ro ċuir a ṁeur ḃárrċaol a suaiṫnid ṡioda an ġaoi ḋeirg, agus tug roġa áṫasaċ urċair do ṁacaoṁ an ḃruit uaiṫne ro ḃá a reuṁṫúis na sluaiġteaḋ, gur ṁarḃ don urċar sin é; agus tug an dara h-urċar don dara fear, gur ṁarḃ é; agus an trear ḟear mar an

g-ceudna. Ann sin, mar naċ gnáṫ cosnaṁ tar éis tiġearnaiḋe do ṫuitim, mar do ċonnairc na h-allṁuraiġ a d-triaṫa agus a d-tiġearnaiḋe ar d-tuitim, ro ġabadar féin raon maḋma agus móirṫeiṫṁe ċuca, agus ro lean Diarmuid orrṫa dá n-diansgaoileaḋ agus dá n-éirleaċ, ionnus muna n-deaċaiḋ duine ós fíoḋḃaiḋiḃ, nó fán talaṁ nglas, nó fán uisge, naċ n-deaċaiḋ eaċlaċ iná fear aiṫrisce sgeul as díoḃ, gan teiṁeal báis agus buain-euga d'imirt ar gaċ fear díoḃ aċt Déirdre an Duiḃ-ṡléiḃe, .i. ban-eaċlaċ Ḟhinn ṁic Chuṁaill, ro ċuaiḋ á ḃ-fiaḋain agus a ḃ-foluaṁain an feaḋ ro ḃá Diarmuid ag cur áir ar na h-allṁurċaiḃ.

47. Iomṫúsa Ḟhinn, ar ḃ-fáġail sgeul na glais-ḟéinne do ḃeiṫ cuiḃriġṫe re Diarmuid, ro ċuir gairm ós árd ar Ḟhiannaiḃ Eireann, agus ro ġluaiseadar rompa a n-aṫġairid gaċa sliġe agus a réiḋḋírġe gaċa conaire, nó go rángadar an tulaċ mar a raḃadar na trí féinniḋe ceangailte; agus ro ḃa ċráḋ croiḋe le Fionn sin ar n-a ḃ-faiċsin do. Ann sin do laḃair Fionn, agus is é ro ráiḋ: "A Oisín," ar sé, "sgaoil do na trí Féinniḋiḃ ḋaṁ." "Ní sgaoilfeaḋ," ar Oisín, "óir ro ċuir Diarmuid geasa orm gan aon laoċ dá

g-ceingeolaḋ féin do sgaoileaḋ ḋaṁ." "A Osgair sgaoil díoḃ," ar Fionn. "Is briaṫar daṁ," ar Osgar, "gur tuille ceangail buḋ ṁian liom do ċur orrṫa;" agus ro ḋiult mac Luiġḋeaċ agus Conán mar an g-ceudna an cuiḃreaċ do sgaoileaḋ ḋíoḃ. Aċt ċeana, níor ḃ-fada ḋóiḃ ar na h-iompáiḋtiḃ sin go ḃ-fuaradar na trí féinniḋe bás ris an g-cruaiḋċeangal ro ḃá orrṫa. Ann sin ro ṫoċail Fionn trí fearta fóḋfairsinge ḋóiḃ; agus ro cuireaḋ a liag ós a leaċt, agus ro sgríoḃaḋ a n-anmanna a n-oġam ċraoḃ, agus do fearaḋ a g-cluiṫċe caointe, gur ba ṫuirseaċ tromċroiḋeaċ ro ḃá Fionn a h-aiṫle na h-uaire sin.

48. Is í sin aimsir agus uair do ċonnairc Fionn ċuige Déirdre an Duiḃ-ṡléiḃe, agus a cosa ar foluaṁain, agus a teanga ar iomluaġail, agus a súile ag sileaḋ ina ceann; agus ó ċonnairc Fionn fán toiċim sin ċuige í, ro ḟiafruiġ sgeula ḋi. "Atáid sgeula móra olca agam re n-a n-innsin duit, agus is dóiġ liom gur duine gan tiġearna mé;" agus ro innis sgeula ḋo ó ṫúis go deireaḋ ar gaċ marḃaḋ dá n-deárrna Diarmuid O Duiḃne, agus mar ṫuiteadar na trí cointe niṁe ris, "agus is ar éigean do ċuaiḋ mise féin as,"

ar rí. "Cá h-áit ar ġaḃ mac Uí Dhuiḃne?" ar Fionn. "Ní ḟuil a ḟios sin agam," ar rí; agus ann sin ro ġluais Fionn agus Fianna Eireann, agus ní h-aiṫristear sgeuluiġeaċt orrṫa go rángadar Alṁuin Laiġean.

49. Iomṫúsa Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne agus Mhuaḋáin, innistear sgeula oile. Ro ġaḃadar rompa soir go Sliaḃ Luaċra, agus do Uiḃ Chonaill Gaḃra, agus as sin láiṁ ċlí ris an Sionain soir go Ros dá ḟoileaċ ris a ráiḋtear Luimneaċ an tan so; agus do ṁarḃ Diarmuid fiaḋ allta an oiḋċe sin dóiḃ, gur ċaiṫeadar a leorḋóiṫin feola agus fíoruisge, agus do ċodladar go maidin ar n-a ṁáraċ. Ro éiriġ Muaḋán go moċ agus do laḃair le Diarmuid, agus is é ro ráḋ, go m-biaḋ sé féin ag imṫeaċt. "Ní cóir duitse sin do ḋeunaṁ," ar Diarmuid, "óir gaċ niḋ dar ġeallassa ḋuit cóiṁlíonaḋ ḋuit é gan imreasán." Níor ġaḃ Muaḋán toirmeasg uaiḋ; agus do ṫiomain cead agus céileaḃraḋ dóiḃ, agus ro ḟág ar an láṫair sin iad, agus ba ḋuḃaċ doḃrónaċ ro bá Diarmuid agus Gráinne a n-diaiġ Mhuaḋáin.

50. A h-aiṫle sin ro ġluaiseadar is an áird bá ṫuaiḋ gaċa n-díreaċ do leaṫ taoiḃ Sléiḃe h-Eċtġe, agus as sin dóiḃ go triuċa

ceud O b-Fiaċraċ; agus ag gaḃáil na truiċa ceud sin dóib, do bí Gráinne da cor: aċt do ġab misneaċ í, agus do ġab ag siubal re cois Dhiarmuda. Mar rángadar fán b-fioḋba, do rigne Diarmuid fianboṫ a g-ceartlár na fioḋba; agur ro ṁarb fiaḋ allta an oiḋċe sin gur ċaiṫ féin agus Gráinne a leorḋóiṫin feola agus fíoruisge. Ro éiriġ Diarmuid go moċ, agus do ċuaiḋ ċum an t-Searbáin Loċlannaiġ; agus do rigne snaḋmanna cuir agus ceangail ris; go b-fuair cead seilge agus fiaḋaiġ uaiḋ, aċt gan bain re n-a ċaoraib go bráṫ.

51. Iomṫúsa Fhinn agus na Féinne, ar roċtain a n-Alṁuin dóib níor ċian dóib an tan do ċoncadar caogad laoċ dá n-ionnsaiġiḋ, agus diar mór míleaḋta mear-ċalma do ċinn ar méid agus ar ṁaise ar ċáċ a n-úrṫosaċ na drong-buiḋne úd; agus ro ḟiafruiġ Fionn do ċáċ an d-tugadar aiṫne orrṫa. "Ní ṫugamaoid," ar ċáċ, "agus an b-fuil a ḟios agad féin, a Fhinn?" "Ní ḟuil," ar Fionn, "aċt gur dóiġ liom gur naiṁde ḋaṁ féin iad." Tángadar an buiḋean curaḋ sin do láṫair Fhinn fán g-cóṁráḋ sin, agus do beannuiġ siad do. Fhreagras Fionn dóib, agus ḟoċtas sgeula ḋíob, cá ṫír

nó cá ṫalaṁ ḋóiḃ. A duḃradarsan gur naiṁdé ḋosan iad féin, agus go raḃadar a n-aiṫreaċa ag marḃaḋ Chuṁaill ṁic Threunṁóir Ui Bhaoisgne a g-caṫ Chnuċa, "agus do ṫuitiodar féin san ngníoṁ sin, agus is ag iarraiḋ síoṫċána orṫsa ṫángamar don ċor so." "Cionnus ḃáḃair féin an uair do marḃaḋ ḃar n-aiṫreaċa?" ar Fionn. "A m-broinn ár máiṫreaċ," ar siad, "agus is dias ḃan do Thuaṫaiḃ Dé Danann do ḃí na máiṫreaċaiḃ againn, agus is miṫid linn áit agus ionad ár n-aiṫreaċ d'ḟáġail a b-Fiannuiġeaċt." "Do ḃéar sin díḃ," ar Fionn, "aċt go tugaiḋ siḃ éiric dam am aṫair." "Ní ḟuil ór, iná airgiod, iná ionnṁus, iná iolṁaoine, buar, iná ḃóṫáinte againn do ḃeursamaois duit, a Fhinn," ar siad. "Ná h-iarr éiric orrṫa, a Fhinn," ar Oisín, "aċt a n-aiṫreaċa do ṫuitim leat a n-éiric t'aṫarsa." "Is dóiġ liom," ar Fionn, "dá maireoḃaḋ duine mé féin gur ḃ'ḟurusa m'éiric do réidteaċ uaitse, a Oisín; agus ní ṫiocfaiḋ aon duine a ḃ-Fiannuiġeaċt aċt an tí do ḃeursas éiric damsa am aṫair." "Creud an éiric dá h-iarraiḋ agad?" ar Aonġus mac Airt óig ṁic Mhórna. "Ní ḟuil aċt ceann curaiḋ nó lán duirn do ċaoraiḃ

ċaorṫainn Duḃrois." "Do ḃéarfa comairle ṁaiṫ ḋíḃ, a ċlanna Mhóirne," ar Oisín, ".i. dul mar ar h-oileaḋ siḃ, agus gan síṫ d'iarraiḋ ar Fhionn an ḟaid aṁairfiḋ siḃ; agus ní gar ḋíḃ aon niḋ dá n-iarrann Fionn orruiḃ do ṫaḃairt ċuige, agus an ḃ-fuil a fios aguiḃ cia an ceann iarras Fionn orruiḃse do ṫaḃairt ċuige mar éiric?" "Ní ḟeadar-mar," ar siad. "Ceann Dhiarmuda Uí Dhuiḃne an ceann úd iarras Fionn orruiḃse, agus dá m-biaḋ siḃse líon fiċċe ceud fear inḟeaḋma, ní léigfeaḋ Diarmuid O Duiḃne an ceann iarras Fionn orruiḃse liḃ .i. a ċeann féin." "Creud iad na caora úd iarras Fionn orruinn?" ar siad. "Ní deacra ḋíḃ niḋ oile d'ḟáġail iná sin," ar Oisín, "mar inneosad ann so ḋíoḃ."

52. "Iomarḃáḋ d'éiriġiḋ idir ḋiais ban do Thuaṫaiḃ Dé Danann, .i. Aoife inġion Mhanannáin, agus Áine inġion oile Mhanannáin ṁic Lir, agus tug Aoife gráḋ do ṁac Luiġḋeaċ .i. mac deirḃḟeaṫraċ d'Fhionn ṁac Chuṁaill, agus tug Áine gráḋ do ṁac Lir Shiṫe Fhionnċaiḋ, go n-duḃairt gaċ bean ḋíoḃ go m-b'ḟeárr a fear féin d'iománuiḋe iná an fear oile; agus táinig as an iomráḋ sin comórtus iomána do ṫarraing idir Thuaṫaiḃ

Dé Danann agus Fhiannaiḃ Eirionn, agus is é ionad inar tugaḋ an iomáin sin, ar ṁaċaire áluinn láiṁ re Loċ Léin linnḟiaclaċ.”

53. “Do ḟreagradar Fianna Eirionn agus Tuaṫa Dé Danann an ċoinne sin, agus is iad daoine do b'uaisle agus do b'urrántaṁla do Thuaṫaiḃ Dé Danann ṫáinig ann .i. trí Gairḃ Shléiḃe Mis, agus trí Máir Shléiḃe Luaċra, agus na trí Murċaḋa buiḋe, agus na trí h-Eoċaḋa Áine, agus na trí Laoġairiḋe Laoċda, agus na trí Conaill Chollaṁain, agus na trí Finn Fhionnṁúir, agus na trí Sgail Bhroġa, agus na trí Ronáin Áṫa na ríoġ, agus na trí h-Eoġain ó Eas ruaiḋ ṁic Bhaḋairn, agus an Caṫbuilleaċ, agus na trí Fearġusa, agus an Glas ó Mháiġ Bhreaġ, agus an Suirġeaċ suairc ó Lionán, agus an Mheiḋir ó Bheinn Leiṫ, agus Donn ó Shiṫ Bhreaġ, agus Fear beurla binn ón m-Bóinn, agus Colla críonċosaċ ó Bheárrnán Eile, agus Donn duṁaċ, agus Donn an oileáin, agus Doinn Chnuic na n-os, agus Donn Léinċnuic, agus Bruiṫe abac, agus Dolb deudsoluis, agus cúig ṁic Fhinn ó Shiṫ Chairn Chaoin, agus Ilbreac mac Mhananáin, agus Neaṁanaċ mac Aonġusa, agus Boḋḃ dearg mac an Daġda,

agus Manannán mac Lir, agus Aḃortaċ mac an Iol-ḋaṫaiġ, agus mórán oile naċ n-áirmiġṫear sonn."

54. "Do ḃámoirne Fianna Éirionn agus iad ar feaḋ trí lá agus trí oiḋċeaḋ ag imirt an ḃáire ó Ġarḃ-aḃainn na ḃ-Fiann, ris a ráiḋtear Leaṁan, go Crom-ġleann na ḃ-Fiann, ris a ráiḋtear Gleann Fleisge; agus ní rugamar an ḃáire ar a ċéile, agus ro ḃádar Tuaṫa Dé Danann ris an rae sin ar gaċ taoḃ do Loċ Léin gan ḟios dúinn gur ṫuigeadar dá m-ḃiaḋmaoisne an Ḟiann ag cur le ċéile naċ m-buaḋfadaois fir Éirionn an ḃáire orruinn. Agus is í ċoṁairle ar ar ċinneadar Tuaṫa Dé Danann imṫeaċt tar a n-ais, agus gan an ḃáire sin d'imirt linn. Is é lón tugadar Tuaṫa Dé Danann leo a Tír tairngire .i. cnóḋa corcra, agus uḃla caitne, agus caora cuḃarṫa: agus ag gaḃáil triuċa ceud O ḃ-Fiaċraċ láiṁ ris an Muaiḋ do ṫuit caor do na caoraiḃ uaṫa, agus d'ḟás caorṫann as an g-caor sin, agus atáid buaḋa iomḋa ag an g-caorṫann sin agus agá ċaoraiḃ; óir ní ġaḃann galar iná easláinte aon duine dá n-iṫeann trí caora díoḃ, agus ḃíonn meisge ḟíona agus sásaṁ seinṁíḋ ionnta; agus dá m-baḋ an ceud

bliaḋan dá n-aois do raċfaḋ a n-aois a ḋeiċ m-bliaḋan fiċead an té do ḃlaisfeaḋ iad.”

55. “Mar do ċualadar Tuaṫa Dé Danann na buaḋa sin do ḃeiṫ ag an g-caorṫann, ro ċuireadar cóimeud uaṫa féin air .i. an Searḃán Loċlannaċ, óglaċ dá muintir féin, .i. faṫaċ cnáimreaṁar, mórṡrónaċ, caim-ḟiaclaċ, dearg-ṡúileaċ, corp-ḃuiḋe, (do ċloinn Chaim ċollaiġ ṁic Naoi;) agus ní ḋeargann arm air, agus ní loisgeann teine é, agus ní ḃáṫann uisge é re méid a ḋraoiḋeaċta. Ní fuil aċt aon t-súil aṁáin a g-ceart-lár a ḋuiḃ-eudain, agus is imreaṁar iarrainn fá corp an ḟaṫaiġ sin, agus ní fuil a n-dán do ḃás d’ḟáġail nó go m-buailtear trí buillíde don luirg-ḟearrsaid iarrainn atá aige air. A m-bárr an ċaorṫainn sin do ċodlann sé san oiḋċe, agus agá ḃun bíonn sé san ló dá ċóiṁeud; agus, a ċlanna Mhóirne, is iad sin na caora iarrus Fionn orruiḃse,” ar Oisín. “Aċt ċeana ní furusa ḋíḃ bain leo ar aon ċor, óir do riġne an Searḃán Loċlannaċ sin fásaċ do na triuċaiḃ ceud ina ṫimċioll, go naċ láṁann Fionn iná Fianna Eirionn sealg iná fiaḋaċ do ḋeunaṁ ann ar eagla an diolaṁnaiġ sin.”

Críoċ na ceud roinne.

TRANSLATION.

THE PURSUIT OF DIARMUID AND GRAINNE.

PART FIRST.

1. On a certain day[1] that Fionn Mac Cumhaill rose at early morn in Almhuin[2] the broad and great of Laighean, and sat upon the grass-green plain[3] without, having neither servant nor attendant by him, there followed him two of his people: that is to say, Oisin[4] the son of Fionn, and Diorruing the son of Dobhar O'Baoisgne. Oisin spoke, and what he said was: "What is the cause of this early rising[5] of thine, O Fionn?" quoth he. "Not without cause have I made this early rising," said Fionn; "for I am without a wife without a mate since Maighneis the daughter of Garadh glundubh mac Moirne died; for he is not wont to have slumber nor sweet sleep who happens to be without a fitting wife, and that is the cause of my early rising O Oisin." "What

forceth thee to be thus?" said Oisin; "for there is not a wife nor a mate in the green-landed island[6] Erin upon whom thou mightest turn the light of thine eyes or of thy sight, whom we would not bring by fair means or by foul to thee." And then spoke Diorruing, and what he said was: "I myself could discover for thee a wife and a mate befitting thee." "Who is she?" said Fionn. "She is Grainne the daughter of Cormac the son of Art the son of Conn of the hundred battles," quoth Diorruing, "that is, the woman that is fairest of feature and form and speech of the women of the globe together." "By thy hand, O Diorruing," said Fionn, "there is strife and variance between Cormac and myself for a long time,[7] and I think it not good nor seemly that he should give me a refusal of marriage; and I had rather that ye should both go to ask the marriage of his daughter for me of Cormac, for I could better bear a refusal of marriage to be given to you than to myself." "We will go there," said Oisin, "though there be no profit for us there, and let no man know of our journey until we come back again."

2. After that, those two warriors went their ways, and they took farewell of Fionn,[8] and it

is not told how they fared[9] until they reached Teamhair. The king of Erin chanced to be holding a gathering and a muster[10] before them[11] upon the plain of Teamhair, and the chiefs and the great nobles of his people together with him; and a gentle welcome was made before Oisin and before Diorruing, and the gathering was then put off until another day; for he [i.e. the king] was certain that it was upon some pressing thing or matter that those two had come to him. Afterwards Oisin called the king of Erin to one side of the gathering, and told him that it was to ask of him the marriage of his daughter for Fionn Mac Cumhaill that they themselves were then come. Cormac spoke, and what he said was: "There is not a son of a king or of a great prince, a hero or a battle-champion in Erin, to whom my daughter has not given refusal of marriage, and it is on me that all and every one lay the reproach of that; and I will not certify you any tidings until ye betake yourselves before my daughter, for it is better that ye get her own tidings [i.e. tidings from herself] than that ye be displeased with me."

3. After that they went their ways until they reached the dwelling[12] of the women, and

Cormac sat him upon the side of the couch and of the high bed by Grainne; and he spoke, and what he said was: "Here are, O Grainne," quoth he, "two of the people of Fionn Mac Cumhaill coming to ask thee as wife and as mate for him, and what answer wouldst thou give them?"

Grainne answered, and what she said was: "If he be a fitting son-in-law for thee, why should he not be a fitting husband and mate for me?" Then they were satisfied; and after that a feast and banquet was made for them in the Grianan with Grainne and the women, so that they became exhilarated and mirthful-sounding; and Cormac made a tryste with them and with Fionn a fortnight from that night at Teamhair.

4. Thereafter Oisin and Diorruing arrived again at Almhuin, where they found Fionn and the Fenians, and they told them their tidings from beginning to end. Now as everything wears away, so also did that space of time; and then Fionn collected and assembled the seven battalions of the standing Fenians from every quarter[13] where they were, and they came where Fionn was, in Almhuin the great and broad of Leinster; and on the last day of

that period of time they went forth in great bands, in troops, and in impetuous fierce impenetrable companies, and we are not told how they fared until they reached Teamhair. Cormac was before them upon the plain with the chiefs and the great nobles of the men of Erin about him, and they made a gentle welcome for Fionn and all the Fenians, and after that they went to the king's mirthful house [called] Miodhchuarta.[14] The king of Erin sat down to enjoy drinking and pleasure, with his wife at his left shoulder, that is to say, Eitche, the daughter of Atan of Corcaigh, and Grainne at her shoulder, and Fionn Mac Cumhaill at the king's right hand; and Cairbre Liffeachair[15] the son of Cormac sat at one side of the same royal house, and Oisin the son of Fionn at the other side, and each one of them sat according to his rank and to his patrimony from that down.

5. There sat there a druid and a skilful man of knowledge of the people of Fionn before Grainne the daughter of Cormac; that is, Daire duanach mac Morna;[16] and it was not long before there arose gentle talking and mutual discourse between himself and Grainne. Then Daire duanach mac Morna arose and

stood before Grainne, and sang her the songs and the verses and the sweet poems of her fathers and of her ancestors; and then Grainne spoke and asked the druid, "What is the thing or matter wherefore Fionn is come to this place to-night?" "If thou knowest not that," said the druid, "it is no wonder that I know it not." "I desire to learn it of thee," said Grainne. "Well then," quoth the druid, "it is to ask thee as wife and as mate that Fionn is come to this place to-night." "It is a great marvel to me," said Grainne, "that it is not for Oisin that Fionn asks me, for it were fitter to give me such as he, than a man that is older than my father." "Say not that," said the druid, "for were Fionn to hear thee he himself would not have thee, neither would Oisin dare to take thee." "Tell me now," said Grainne, "who is that warrior at the right shoulder of Oisin the son of Fionn?" "Yonder," said the druid, "is Goll mac Morna, the active, the warlike." "Who is that warrior at the shoulder of Goll?" said Grainne. "Oscar the son of Oisin," said the druid. "Who is that graceful-legged man at the shoulder of Oscar?" said Grainne. "Caoilte mac Ronain," said the druid. "What haughty impetuous warrior is that yonder at the

shoulder of Caoilte?" said Grainne. "The son of Lughaidh of the mighty hand,[17] and that man is sister's son to Fionn MacCumhaill," said the druid. "Who is that freckled[18] sweet-worded man, upon whom is the curling dusky-black[19] hair, and [who has] the two red[20] ruddy[21] cheeks, upon the left hand of Oisin the son of Fionn?" "That man is Diarmuid[22] the grandson of Duibhne, the white-toothed, of the lightsome countenance; that is, the best lover of women and of maidens that is in the whole world." "Who is that at the shoulder of Diarmuid?" said Grainne. "Diorruing the son of Dobhar Damhadh O'Baoisgne, and that man is a druid and a skilful man of seience," said Daire duanach.

6. "That is a goodly company," said Grainne; and she called her attendant handmaid to her, and told her to bring to her the jewelled-golden chased goblet which was in the Grianan after her.[23] The handmaid brought the goblet, and Grainne filled the goblet forthwith, (and there used to go into it [be contained in it] the drink of nine times nine men). Grainne said, "Take the goblet to Fionn first, and bid him drink a draught out of it, and disclose to him that it is I that sent it to him."

The handmaid took the goblet to Fionn, and told him everything that Grainne had bidden her say to him. Fionn took up the goblet, and no sooner had he drunk a draught out of it than there fell upon him a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber. Cormac took the draught and the same sleep fell upon him, and Eitche, the wife of Cormac, took the goblet and drank a draught out of it, and the same sleep fell upon her as upon all the others. Then Grainne called the attendant handmaid to her, and said to her: "Take this goblet to Cairbre Lifeachair and tell him to drink a draught out of it, and give the goblet to those sons of kings[24] by him." The handmaid took the goblet to Cairbre, and he was not well able to give it to him that was next to him, before a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber fell upon him too, and each one that took the goblet, one after another, they fell into a stupor of sleep and of deep slumber.

7. When Grainne found the others thus in a state of drunkenness and of trance, she rose fairly and softly from the seat on which she was, and spoke to Oisin, and what she said was: "I marvel at Fionn Mac Cumhaill that he should ask such a wife as I, for it were

fitter for him to give me my own equal to marry than a man older than my father." "Say not that, O Grainne," quoth Oisin, "for if Fionn were to hear thee he would not have thee, neither would I dare to take thee." "Wilt thou receive courtship from me, O Oisin?" said Grainne. "I will not," said Oisin, "for whatsoever woman is betrothed to Fionn I would not meddle with her." Then Grainne turned her face to Diarmuid O'Duibhne, and what she said to him was: "Wilt thou receive courtship from me, O son of O'Duibhne, since Oisin receives it not from me?" "I will not," said Diarmuid, "for whatever woman is betrothed to Oisin I may not take her, even were she not betrothed to Fionn." "Then," said Grainne, "I put thee under bonds of danger and of destruction, O Diarmuid, that is, under the bonds of Dromdraoidheachta, if thou take me not with thee out of this household to-night, ere Fionn and the king of Erin arise out of that sleep?"[25]

8. "Evil bonds are those under which thou hast laid me, O woman," said Diarmuid; "and wherefore hast thou laid those bonds upon me before all the sons of kings and of high princes in the king's mirthful house [called]

Miodchuairt to-night, seeing that there is not of all those one less worthy to be loved by a woman than myself?" "By thy hand, O son of O'Duibhne, it is not without cause that I have laid those bonds on thee, as I will tell thee now.

9. "Of a day when the king of Erin was presiding over a gathering and a muster on the plain of Teamhair, Fionn, and the seven battalions of the standing Fenians, chanced to be there that day; and there arose a great goaling match[26] between Cairbre Liffeachair the son of Cormac, and the son of Lughaidh, and the men of Breaghmhagh,[27] and of Cearna,[28] and the stout pillars[29] of Teamhair arose on the side of Cairbre, and the Fenians of Erin on the side of the son of Lughaidh; and there were none sitting in the gathering that day but the king, and Fionn, and thyself, O Diarmuid. It happened that the game was going against the son of Lughaidh, and thou didst rise and stand, and tookest his caman from the next man to thee, and didst throw him to the ground and to the earth, and thou wentest into the game, and didst win the goal three times upon Cairbre and upon the warriors of Teamhair. I was that time in my

Grianan of the clear view, of the blue windows of glass, gazing upon thee ; and I turned the light of mine eyes and of my sight upon thee that day, and I never gave that love to any other from that time to this, and will not for ever."

10. "It is a wonder that thou shouldst give me that love instead of Fionn," said Diarmuid, "seeing that there is not in Erin a man that is fonder of a woman than he ; and knowest thou, O Grainne, on the night that Fionn is in Teamhair that he it is that has the keys of Teamhair, and that so we cannot leave the town ?" "There is a wicket-gate[30] to my Grianan," said Grainne, "and we will pass out through it." "It is a prohibited thing[31] for me to pass through any wicket-gate whatsoever," said Diarmuid. "Howbeit, I hear," said Grainne, "that every warrior and battle-champion can pass by the shafts of his javelins and by the staves of his spears, in or out over the rampart of every fort and of every town, and I will pass out by the wicket-gate, and do thou follow me so."

11. Grainne went her way out, and Diarmuid spoke to his people, and what he said was : "O Oisin, son of Fionn, what shall I do

with these bonds that have been laid on me?" "Thou art not guilty of the bonds which have been laid upon thee," said Oisin, "and I tell thee to follow Grainne, and keep thyself well against the wiles of Fionn." "O Oscar, son of Oison, what is good for me to do as to those bonds which have been laid upon me?" "I tell thee to follow Grainne," said Oscar, "for he is a sorry wretch that fails to keep his bonds." "What counsel dost thou give me, O Caoilte?" said Diarmuid. "I say," said Caoilte, "that I have a fitting wife, and yet I had rather than the wealth of the world that it had been to me that Grainne gave that love." "What counsel givest thou me, O Diorruing?" "I tell thee to follow Grainne, albeit thy death will come of it, and I grieve for it." "Is that the counsel of you all to me?" said Diarmuid. "It is," said Oisin, and said all the others together.

12. After that Diarmuid arose and stood, and stretched forth his active warrior hand over his broad weapons, and took leave and farewell of Oisin and of the chiefs of the Fenians; and not bigger is a smooth-crimson whortleberry than was each tear that Diarmuid shed from his eyes at parting from his people.

Diarmuid went to the top of the fort, and put the shafts of his two javelins under him, and rose with an airy, very light, exceeding high, bird-like leap, until he attained the breadth of his two soles of the beautiful grass-green earth on the plain without, and Grainne met him. Then Diarmuid spoke, and what he said was: "I trow, O Grainne, that this is an evil course upon which thou art come; for it were better for thee have Fionn Mac Cumhail for lover than myself, seeing that I know not what nook or corner, or remote part of Erin I can take thee to now, and return again to the town, and Fionn will never learn what thou hast done." "It is certain that I will not go back," said Grainne, "and that I will not part from thee until death part me from thee. "Then go forward, O Grainne," said Diarmuid.

13. Diarmuid and Grainne went their ways after that, and they had not gone beyond a mile out from the town when Grainne said "I indeed am weary, O son of O'Duibhne." "It is a good time to weary, O Grainne," said Diarmuid, "and return now to thine own household again, for I plight the word of a true warrior that I will never carry thee, nor

any other woman, to all eternity." "So needst thou not do," said Grainne, "for my father's horses are in a fenced meadow by themselves, and they have chariots; and return thou to them, and yoke two horses of them to a chariot, and I will wait for thee on this spot till thou overtake me again." Diarmuid returned back to the horses, and he yoked two horses of them to a chariot, and it is not told how they fared until they reached Beul atha luain.[32]

14. And Diarmuid spoke to Grainne, and said: "It is all the easier for Fionn to follow our track, O Grainne, that we have the horses." "Then," said Grainne, "leave the horses upon this spot, and I will journey on foot by thee henceforth." Diarmuid got down at the edge of the ford, and took a horse with him over across the ford, and [thus] left [one of] them upon each side of the stream, and he and Grainne went a mile with the stream westward, and took land at the side of the province of Connaught. It is not told how they fared until they arrived at Doire dha bhoth, in the midst of Clan Riocaird[33]; and Diarmuid cut down the grove around him, and made to it seven doors of wattles, and he settled a

bed of soft rushes and of the tops of the birch under Grainne in the very midst of that wood.

15. As for Fionn MacCumhail, I will tell [his] tidings clearly. All that were in Teamhair rose out at early morn on the morrow, and they found Diarmuid and Grainne wanting from among them, and a burning of jealousy and a weakness [i.e., from rage] seized upon Fionn. He found his trackers before him on the plain, that is the Clanna Neamhuin, and he bade them follow Diarmuid and Grainne. Then they carried the track as far as Beul atha luain, and Fionn and the Fenians of Erin followed them; howbeit they could not carry the track over across the ford, so that Fionn pledged his word that if they followed not the track out speedily, he would hang them on either side of the ford.

16. Then the Clanna Neamhuin went up against the stream, and found a horse on either side of the stream; and they went a mile with the stream westward, and found the track taking the land by the side of the province of Connaught, and Fionn and the Fenians of Erin followed them. Then spoke Fionn, and what he said was: "Well, I wot

where Diarmuid and Grianne shall be found now, that is in Doire dha bhoth." Oisin, and Oscar, and Caoilte, and Diorruing, the son of Dobhar Damhadh O'Baoisgne, were listening to Fionn speaking those words, and Oisin spoke, and what he said was: "We are in danger lest Diarmuid and Grainne be yonder, and we must needs send him some warning; and look where Bran is, that is the hound of Fionn Mac Cumhail, that we may send him to him, for Fionn himself is not dearer to him than Diarmuid; and, O Oscar, tell him to go with a warning to Diarmuid, who is in Doire dha bhoth;'' and Oscar told that to Bran. Bran understood that with knowledge and wisdom, and went back to the hinder part of the host where Fionn might not see him, and followed Diarmuid and Grainne by their track until he reached Doire dha bhoth, and thrust his head into Diarmuid's bosom and he asleep.

17. Then Diarmuid sprang out of his sleep, and awoke Grainne also, and said to her: "There is Bran, that is the hound of Fionn Mac Cumhail, coming with a warning to us before Fionn himself." "Take that warning," said Grainne, "and fly." "I will not take it," said Diarmuid, ''for I would not that

Fionn caught me at any [other] time rather than now, since I may not escape from him." Grainne having heard that, dread and great fear seized her, and Bran departed from them. Then Oisin, the son of Fionn, spoke and said: "We are in danger lest Bran have not gotten opportunity nor solitude to go to Diarmuid, and we must needs give him some other warning; and look where Fearghoir is, the henchman of Caoilte." "He is with me," said Caoilte. Now that Fearghoir was so,[33] [that] every shout he gave used to be heard in the three nearest cantreds to him. Then they made him give three shouts, in order that Diarmuid might hear him. Diarmuid heard Fearghoir, and awoke Grainne out of her sleep, and what he said was: "I hear the henchman of Caoilte Mac Ronain, and it is by Caoilte he is, and it is by Fionn that Caoilte is, and this is a warning they are sending me before Fionn." "Take that warning," said Grainne. "I will not," said Diarmuid, "for we shall not leave this wood until Fionn and the Fenians of Erin overtake us:" and fear and great dread seized Grainne when she heard that.

18. As for Fionn, I will tell [his] tidings clearly. He departed not from the tracking

until he reached Doire dha bhoth, and he sent the tribe of Eamhuin[34] in to search out the wood, and they saw Diarmuid and a woman by him. They returned back again where were Fionn and the Fenians of Erin, and Fionn asked of them whether Diarmuid or Grainne were in the wood. "Diarmuid is there," they said, "and there is some woman by him [who she is we know not], for we know Diarmuid's track, and we know not the track of Grainne." "Foul fall the friends of Diarmuid O'Duibhne for his sake," said Fionn, "and he shall not leave the wood until he shall give me satisfaction for every thing he has done to me."

19. "It is a great token of jealousy in thee, O Fionn," said Oisin, "to think that Diarmuid would stay upon the plain of Maenmhagh,[35] seeing that there is no stronghold but Doire dha bhoth, and thou too awaiting him." "That shall profit you nothing, O Oisin," said Fionn, "and well I knew the three shouts that Caoilte's servant gave, that it was ye that sent them as a warning to Diarmuid; and that it was ye that sent my own hound, that is, Bran, with another warning to him, but it shall profit you nothing to have sent him any of those

warnings; for he shall not leave Doire dha bhoth until he give me eric for every thing that he hath done to me, and for every slight that he hath put on me." "Great foolishness it is for thee, O Fionn," said Oscar the son of Oisin, "to suppose that Diarmuid would stay in the midst of this plain, and thou waiting to take his head from him." "What [who] else cut the wood thus, and made a close warm enclosure thereof, with seven tight slender-narrow doors to it? And with which of us, O Diarmuid, is the truth, with myself or with Oscar?" quoth Fionn. "Thou didst never err in thy good judgment, O Fionn," said Diarmuid, "and I indeed and Grainne are here." Then Fionn bade the Fenians of Erin come round Diarmuid and take him for himself [i.e., reserve him for Fionn]. Thereupon Diarmuid rose up and stood, and gave Grainne three kisses in presence of Fionn and of the Fenians, so that a burning of jealousy and a weakness seized Fionn upon seeing that, and he said that Diarmuid should give his head for those kisses.

20. As for Aonghus an bhrogha,[36] that is, the tutor in learning of Diarmuid O'Duibhne, it was shown to him in the Brugh upon the

Boinn[37] the extremity in which his foster-son, that is, Diarmuid, then was; and he proceeded accompanying the pure-cold wind, and he halted not till he reached Doire dha bhoth.[38] Then he went unknown to Fionn or to the Fenians of Erin to the place wherein were Diarmuid and Grainne, and he greeted Diarmuid, and what he said was: "What is this thing that thou hast done, O son of O'Duibhne?" "This it is," said Diarmuid: "the daughter of the king of Erin has fled privily with me from her father and from Fionn, and it is not of my will that she has come with me." "Then let one of you come under either border of my mantle," said Aonghus, "and I will take you out of the place where ye are without knowledge, without perception of Fionn or the Fenians of Erin." "Take thou Grainne with thee," said Diarmuid, "but as for me, I will never go with thee; howbeit, if I be alive presently I will follow thee, and if I be not do thou send Grainne to her father, and let him do her evil or good [treat her well or ill]."

21. After that Aonghus put Grainne under the border of his mantle, and went his ways without knowledge of Fionn or of the Fenians

of Erin, and no tale is told of them until they reached Ros da shoileach, which is called Luimneach[39] now.

22. Touching Diarmuid, after that Aonghus and Grainne had departed from him, he rose as a straight pillar and stood upright, and girded his arms and his armour and his various sharp weapons about him. After that he drew near to a door of the seven wattled doors that there were to the enclosure, and asked who was at it. "No foe to thee is any man who is at it," said they [who were without], "for here are Oisin the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisin, and the chieftains of the Clanna Baoisgne together with us; and come out to us, and none will dare to do thee harm, hurt, or damage." I will not go to you," said Diarmuid, "until I see at which door Fionn himself is." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was at it. "Caoilte the son of Crannachar Mac Ronain, and the Clanna Ronain together with him; and come out to us and we will give ourselves [fight and die] for thy sake." "I will not go to you," said Diarmuid, "for I will not cause Fionn to be angry with you for well-doing to myself." He drew near to another wattled door, and

asked who was at it. "Here are Conan the son of Fionn of Liathluachra,[40] and the Clanna Morna together with him; and we are enemies to Fionn, and thou art far dearer to us than he, and for that reason come out to us, and none will dare meddle with thee." "Surely I will not go," said Diarmuid, "for Fionn had rather [that] the death of every man of you [should come to pass], than that I should be let out." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was there. "A friend and a dear comrade of thine is here, that is, Fionn the son of Cuadhan mac Murchadha, the royal chief of the Fenians of Mumha[41], and the Momonian Fenians together with him; and we are of one land and one country with thee, O Diarmuid, and we will give our bodies and our lives for thee and for thy sake." "I will not go out to you," said Diarmuid, "for I will not cause Fionn to be displeased with you for well-doing to myself." He drew near to another wattled door and asked who was at it. "It is Fionn the son of Glor, the royal chief of the Fenians of Ulladh,[42] and the Ultonian Fenians along with him; and come out to us, and none will dare cut or wound thee." "I will not go out to you," said Diarmuid, "for thou art a

friend to me, and thy father; and I would not that ye should bear the enmity of Fionn for my sake." He drew near to another wattled door and asked who was at it "No friend to thee is any that is here," said they, "for here are Aodh beag[43] of Eamhuin, and Aodh fada[44] of Eamhuin, and Caol crodha[45] of Eamhuin, and Goineach[46] of Eamhuin, and Gothan gilmheurach[47] of Eamhuin, and Aoife the daughter of Gothan gilmheurach of Eamhuin, and Cuadan lorgaire[48] of Eamhuin; and we bear thee no love, and if thou wouldst come out to us we would wound thee till thou shouldst be like a *gallan*,[49] without respite." "Evil the company that is there," said Diarmuid, "O ye of the lie, and of the tracking, and of the one brogue;[50] and it is not the fear of your hand that is upon me, but from enmity to you I will not go out to you." He drew near to another wattled door, and asked who was at it. "Here are Fionn the son of Cumhall, the son of Art, the son of Treunmhor O'Baoisgne, and four hundred hirelings[51] with him; and we bear thee no love, and if thou wouldst come out to us we would cleave thy bones asunder."[52] "I pledge my word," said Diarmuid, "that the door at which thou art, O Fionn, is the first [i.e. the

very] door by which I will pass of [all] the doors." Having heard that, Fionn charged his battalions on pain of their death and of their instant destruction not to let Diarmuid pass them without their knowledge. Diarmuid having heard that arose with an airy, high, exceeding light bound, by the shafts of his javelins and by the staves of his spears, and went a great way out beyond Fionn and beyond his people without their knowledge or perception. He looked back upon them and proclaimed to them that he had passed them, and slung his shield upon the broad arched expanse[53] of his back, and so went straight westward; and he was not long in going out of sight of Fionn and of the Fenians. Then when he saw that they followed him not, he returned back where he had seen Aonghus and Grainne departing out of the wood, and he followed them by their track, holding a straight course, until he reached Ros da shoileach.

23. He found Aonghus and Grainne there in a warm well-lighted hut,[54] and a great wide flaming fire kindled before them, with half a wild boar upon spits. Diarmuid greeted them, and the very life of Grainne all but fled out

through her mouth with joy at meeting Diarmuid. Diarmuid told them his tidings from beginning to end; and they ate their meal that night, and Dairmuid and Grainne went to sleep together until the day came with its full light on the morrow. Aonghus arose early, and what he said to Diarmuid was: "I will now depart, O son of O'Duibhne, and this counsel I leave thee; not to go into a tree, having [but] one trunk, in flying before Fionn; and not to go into a cave of the earth to which there shall be but the one door; and not to go into an island of the sea to which there shall be but one way [channel] leading; and in whatever place thou shalt cook thy meal, there eat it not; and in whatever place thou shalt eat, there lie not; and in whatever place thou shalt lie, there rise not on the morrow."[55] He took leave and farewell of them, and went his ways after that. Then Diarmuid and Grainne journeyed with the Siona,[56] on the right hand westward until they reached Garbh-abha na bh-Fiann,[57] which is called Leamhan now; and Diarmuid killed a salmon on the banks of the Leamhan, and put it on a spit to broil. Then he himself and Grainne went over across the stream to eat it, as Aonghus had told them

and they went thence westward to sleep. Diarmuid and Grainne rose early on the morrow, and journeyed straight westward until they reached the marshy moor of Finnliath,[58] and they met a youth upon the moor, and the feature and form of that youth was good, but he had not fitting arms or armour. Then Diarmuid greeted that youth, and asked tidings of him. "I am a young warrior, seeking a lord," quoth he, "and Muadhan is my name." "What wilt thou do for me, O youth?" said Diarmuid. "I will do thee service by day, and I will watch thee by night," said Muadhan. "I tell thee to retain that youth," said Grainne, "for thou canst not always remain without people [followers]." Then they made bonds of compact and agreement one with the other, and journeyed forth westward until they reached the Carrthach;[59] and when they had reached the stream, Muadhan asked Diarmuid and Grainne to go upon his back so that he might bear them across over the stream. "That were a great burden for thee," said Grainne. Then he [nevertheless] put Diarmuid and Grainne upon his back and bore them over across the stream. They journed forth westward until they reached the Beith,[60] and

when they had reached the stream Muadhan did likewise with them, and they went into a cave of the earth at the side of Currach cinn adhmuid,[61] over Tonn Toime;[62] and Muadhan dressed a bed of soft rushes and of birch-tops under [for] Diarmuid and Grainne in the further part of that cave. He himself went into the next wood to him, and plucked in it a straight long rod of a quicken-tree; and he put a hair and a hook upon the rod, and put a holly berry upon the hook, and went [and stood] over the stream, and took a fish that cast. He put up the second berry, and killed the second fish; and he put up the third berry, and killed the third fish. He [then] put the hook and the hair under his girdle, and the rod into the earth, and took his three fish with him where Diarmuid and Grainne were, and put the fish upon spits. When it was broiled Muadhan said: "I give the dividing of this fish to thee, Diarmuid." "I had rather that thou shouldst divide it thyself," said Diarmuid. "Then," said Muadhan, "I give the dividing of this fish to thee, O Grainne." "It suffices me that thou divide it," said Grainne. "Now, hadst thou divided the fish, O Diarmuid," said Muadhan, "thou wouldst have given the largest share to Grainne; and had it been Grainne that divided it,

it is to thee she would have given the largest share; and since it is I that am dividing it, have thou the largest fish, O Diarmuid, and let Grainne have the second largest fish, and let me have the smallest fish." (Know, O reader, that Diarmuid kept himself from Grainne, and that he left a spit of flesh uncooked in Doire dha bhoth as a token to Fionn and to the Fenians that he had not sinned with Grainne, and [know also] that he left the second time [i.e. again] seven salmon uncooked upon the bank of the Leamhan, wherefore it was that Fionn hastened eagerly after him.) They ate their meal that night, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep in the further part of the cave, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until the day arose with its full light on the morrow.

24. Diarmuid arose early, and caused Grainne to sit up; and told her to keep watch for Muadhan, and that he himself would go to walk the country around. Diarmuid went his ways, and went upon the height of the next hill to him, and he stood gazing upon the four quarters around him; that is, eastward and westward, southward and northward. He had not been a long time there before he saw a

great swift fleet, and a fearful company of ships, coming towards the land straight from the west; and the course that the people of the fleet took in coming to land was to the foot of the hill upon which was Diarmuid. Nine times nine of the chieftains of that fleet came ashore, and Diarmuid went to ask tidings of them; and he greeted them and enquired of them news, of what land or what country they were.

25. "We are the three royal chiefs of Muir n-Iocht,"[63] said they, "and Fionn MacCumhaill it is that hath sent for us to seek us, [because] a forest marauder,[64] and a rebellious enemy[65] of his that he has outlawed,[66] who is called Diarmuid O'Duibhne; and to curb him are we now come. Also we have three venomous hounds, and we will loose them upon his track, and it will be but a short time before we get tidings of him; fire burns them not, water drowns them not, and weapons do not wound them,[67] and we ourselves number twenty hundreds of stout stalwart[68] men, and each man of us is a man commanding a hundred. Moreover, tell us who thou thyself art, or hast thou any word of the tidings of the son of O'Duibhne?" "I saw him yesterday," said Diarmuid, "and

I myself am but a warrior who am walking the world by the strength of my hand and the temper of my sword; and I vow that ye will have to deal with no ordinary man if Diarmuid meets you." "Well, no one has been found [yet]," quoth they. "What are ye called yourselves?" said Diarmuid. "Dubh-chosach, Fionn-chosach, and Treun-chosach[69] are our names," said they.

26. "Is there wine in your ships?" quoth Diarmuid. "There is," they said. "If ye were pleased to bring out a tun of wine," said Diarmuid, "I would do a trick for you." Certain men were sent to seek the tun, and when it was come Diarmuid raised it between his two arms and drank a draught out of it, and the others drank the other part of it. After that Diarmuid lifted the tun and took it to the top of the hill, and he himself mounted upon it, and caused it to descend the steep of the hill until it reached the lower part of it, and he took the tun up against the hill again, and he did that trick three times in presence of the strangers, and remained himself upon the tun as it both came and went. They said that he was one that had never seen a good trick, seeing that he called that a trick; and with

that there went a man of them upon the tun. Diarmuid gave the tun a stroke of his foot, and he [i.e. the stranger] fell to the ground before ever the tun began to roll; and the tun rolled over that young warrior, so that it caused his bowels and his entrails to come out about his feet.[70] Thereupon Diarmuid followed the tun and brought it up again, and the second man of them mounted upon it. When Diarmuid saw that, he gave it a stroke of his foot, and the first man had not been more speedily slain than was the second man of them. Diarmuid urged the tun up again, and the third man mounted upon it; and he too was slain like the others. Howbeit there were slain fifty of their people by Diarmuid's trick that day, and as many as were not slain of them went to their ships that night. Diarmuid went to his own people, and Muadhan put his hair and his hook upon his rod, and three salmon were killed by him. He stuck the rod into the ground, and the hair under his girdle, and takes the fish to Diarmuid and Grainne, so that they ate their meal that night; and Muadhan dressed a bed under Diarmuid and under Grainne in the further part of the cave, and went himself to the door of the cave to

keep watch and ward for them until the clear bright day arose on the morrow.

27. Diarmuid arose at early day and beaming dawn on the morrow, and roused Grainne, and told her to watch for Muadhan. He went himself to the top of the same hill, and he had not been there long before the three chiefs came towards him, and he enquired of them whether they would practise any more feats. They said that they had rather find tidings of the son of O'Duibhne than that. "I have seen[71] a man who saw him to day," said Diarmuid; and thereupon Diarmuid put from him his weapons and his armour upon the hill, [every thing] but the shirt that was next his skin, and he stuck the Crann buidhe of Mananan[72] upright[73] with its point uppermost. Then Diarmuid rose with a light, bird-like bound, so that he descended from above upon the javelin, and came down fairly and cunningly off it, having neither wound nor cut upon him.

28. A young warrior of the people of the green Fenians[74] said, "Thou art one that hast never seen a good feat since thou wouldst call that a feat;" and with that he put his weapons and his armour from him, and he rose in like manner lightly over the javelin, and descended

upon it full heavily and helplessly, so that the point of the javelin went up through his heart and he fell right down to the earth. Diarmuid drew the javelin and placed it standing the second time; and the second man of them arose to do the feat, and he too was slain like the others. Howbeit, fifty of the people of the green Fenians fell by Diarmuid's feat on that day; and they bade him draw his javelin, [saying] that he should slay no more of their people with that feat, and they went to their ships.

29. And Diarmuid went to Muadhan and Grainne, and Muadhan brought them the fish of that night, so Diarmuid and Grainne slept by each other that night, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until morning.

30. Diarmuid rose on the morrow, and took with him to the aforesaid hill two forked poles out of the next wood, and placed them upright; and the Moralltach,[75] that is the sword of Aonghus an Bhrogha, between the two forked poles upon its edge. Then he himself rose exceeding lightly over it, and thrice measured the sword by paces from the hilt to its point, and he came down and asked if there was a man of them to do that feat. "That is

a bad question," said a man of them, "for there never was done in Erin any feat which some one of us would not do." He then rose and went over the sword, and as he was descending from above it happened to him that one of his legs came at either side of the sword, so that there were made of him two halves of the crown of his head. Then the second man rose, and as he descended from above he chanced to fall crossways upon the sword, so that there were two portions made of him. Howbeit there had not fallen more of the people of the green Fenians of Muir n-Iocht on the two days before that, than there fell upon that day. Then they told him to take up his sword, [saying] that already too many of their people had fallen by him; and they asked him whether he had gotten any word of the tidings of the son of O'Duibhne. "I have seen him that saw him to-day," said Diarmuid, "and I will go to seek tidings to-night."

31. Diarmuid went where were Grainne and Muadhan, and Muadhan killed three fish for them that night; so they ate their meal, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep in the hinder part of the cave, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them.

32. Diarmuid rose at early dawn of the morning, and girt about him his suit of battle and of conflict; under which, through which, or over which, it was not possible to wound him; and he took the Moralltach, that is the sword of Aonghus an Bhrogha, at his left side which [sword] left no stroke nor blow unfinished[76] at the first trial. He took likewise his two thick-shafted javelins of battle, that is, the Ga buidhe, and the Ga dearg,[77] from which none recovered, or man or woman, that had ever been wounded by them. After that Diarmuid roused Grainne, and bade her keep watch and ward for Muadhan, [saying] that he himself would go to view the four quarters around him. When Grainne beheld Diarmuid with bravery and daring [clothed] in his suit of anger and of battle, fear and great dread seized her, for she knew that it was for a combat and an encounter that he was so equipped; and she enquired of him what he would do. ["Thou seest me thus] for fear lest my foes should meet me." That soothed Grainne, and then Diarmuid went in that array to meet the green Fenians.

33. They came to land forthwith, and enquired of him tidings of the son of O'Duibhne.

"I saw him long ago," said Diarmuid. "Then shew us where he is," said they, "That we may take his head before Fionn Mac Cumhaill." "I should be keeping him but ill," said Diarmuid, "an I did as ye say; for the body and life of Diarmuid are under the protection of my prowess and of my valour, and therefore, I will do him no treachery." "Is that true?" said they. "It is true, indeed," said Diarmuid. "Then shalt thou thyself quit this spot," said they, "and we will take thy head before Fionn, since thou art a foe to him." "I should doubtless be bound," said Diarmuid, "when I would let my head [go] with you;" and as he thus spoke, he drew the Moralltach from its sheath, and dealt a furious stroke of destruction at the head of him that was next to him, so that he made two portions of it. Then he drew near to the host of the green Fenians and began to slaughter and to discomfort them heroically and with swift valour, so that he rushed under them, through them, and over them, as a hawk would go through small birds, or a wolf through a large flock of small sheep; even thus it was that Diarmuid hewed crossways the glittering very beautiful mail of the men of Lochlann, so that there went not from

that spot a man to tell tidings or to boast of great deeds, without having the grievousness of death and the final end of life executed upon him,[78] but the three green chiefs and a small number of their people that fled to their ship.

34. Diarmuid returned back having no cut nor wound, and went his ways till he reached Muadhan and Grainne. They gave him welcome, and Grainne asked him whether he had gotten any word of the tidings of Fionn Mac Cumhaill and of the Fenians of Eire. He said that he had not, and they ate their food and their meat that night.

35. Diarmaid rose at early day and beaming dawn on the morrow, and halted not until he had reached the aforesaid hill, and having gotten there he struck his shield mightily and soundingly, so that he caused the shore to tremble with the noise [i. e. reverberate] around him. Then said Dubh-chosach that he would himself go to fight with Diarmuid and straightways went ashore. Then he and Diarmuid rushed upon one another like wrestlers, like men, making mighty efforts, ferocious, straining their arms and their swollen sinews, as it were two savage oxen, or two frenzied bulls, or two raging lions, or two fearless

hawks on the edge of a cliff. And this is the form and fashion of the hot sore inseparable strife that took place betwixt them.

36. They both throw their weapons out of their hands, and run against and to encounter each other, and lock their knotty hands across one another's graceful backs. Then each gave the other a violent mighty twist; but Diarmuid hove Dubh-chosach upon his shoulder, and hurled his body to the earth, and bound him firm and fast upon the spot. Afterwards came Fionn-chosach and Treun-chosach to combat with him, one after the other; and he bound them with the same binding, and said that he would take their heads from them were it not that he had rather leave them in those bonds for an increase to their torments: "for none can loosen you," quoth he, and he left them there weary and in heavy grief.

37. As for him, he went to look for Muadhan and for Grainne; and they ate their meal and their meat that night, and Diarmuid and Grainne went to sleep, and Muadhan kept watch and ward for them until morning.

38. Diarmuid rose and told Grainne that their enemies were near them; and he told

her the tale of the strangers from beginning to end, how three fifties of their people had fallen three days one after the other by his feats, and how fifteen hundred of their host had fallen on the fourth day by the fury of his hand,[79] and how he had bound the three green chiefs on the fifth day; "and they have three deadly hounds by a chain to do me evil," quoth he, "and no weapon wounds them." "Hast thou taken their heads from those three chiefs?" said Grainne. "I have not," said Diarmuid, "for I had rather give them long torment than short; for it is not in the power of any warrior or hero in Erin to loose the binding with which they are bound, but only four; that is Oisin the son of Fionn, and Oscar the son of Oisin, and Lughaidh of the mighty hand, and Conan Mac Morn; and I ween that none of those four will loose them. Nevertheless, Fionn will shortly get tidings of them, and that will sting his heart in his bosom; and we must depart out of this cave lest Fionn and the deadly hounds overtake us."

39. After this the company came forth out of the cave, and went their ways westward until they reached the moor of Finnliath. Grainne began to weary then, and Muadhan took her

upon his back until they reached the great Sliabh Luachra.[80] Then Diarmuid sat him down on the brink of the stream which wound through the heart of the mountain; and Grainne was washing her hands, and she asked Diarmuid for his skene[81] to cut her nails.

40. As for the strangers, as many of them as were alive, they came upon the hill where the three chiefs were bound and thought to loose them right speedily, but those bonds where so [that] they [only] drew the tighter upon them.

41. They had not been long thus before they saw the female messenger[82] of Fionn Mac Cumhaill coming with the speed of a swallow or weasel, or like a blast of a sharp, pure-swifted wind, over the top of every high hill and bare mountain towards them; and she enquired of them who it was that had made that great, fearful, destroying slaughter of them. "Who art thou that askest?" said they. "I am the female messenger of Fionn Mac Cumhaill," said she; "and Deirdre an Duibh-shleibhe[83] is my name, and it is to look for you that Fionn has sent me." "Well then we know not who he was," said they, "but we will inform thee of his appearance; that

is [he was] a warrior having curling, dusky-black hair, and two red ruddy cheeks, and he it is that hath made this great slaughter of us: and we are yet more sorely grieved that our three chiefs are bound and that we cannot loose them; he was likewise three days one after the other fighting with us." "Which way went that man from you?" said Deirdre. "He parted from us late last night," said they, "[therefore we cannot tell]." "I swear," said Deirdre, "that it was Diarmuid O'Duibhne himself that was there, and do ye bring your hounds with you and loose them on his track, and I will send Fionn and the Fenians of Erin to you."

42. Then they brought their hounds with them out of their ship, and loosed them upon the track of Diarmuid; but they left the druid[84] attending upon the three chiefs that were bound. As for them, they followed the hounds upon the track of Diarmuid until they reached the door of the cave, and they went into the hinder part of the cave, and found the bed of Diarmuid and Grainne there. Afterwards they went their ways towards the west till they reached the Carrthach, and thence to the moor of Finnliath, and to Garbh-abha na bh-

Fiann, which is called Leamhan now, and to the fair plain of Concon, and to the vast and high Sliabh Luachra.

43. Howbeit, Diarmuid perceived them not [coming] after him in that pursuit until he beheld the banners of soft silk, and the threatening standards, and three mighty warriors in the fore front of the hosts, full fierce, and bold, and dauntless, having their three deadly hounds by three chains in their hands. When Diarmuid marked them [coming] towards him in that guise, he became filled with hatred and great abhorrence of them. And there was a green well-dyed mantle upon him that was in the fore front of the company, and he was out far beyond the others: then Grainne reached the skene to Diarmuid, and Diarmuid thrust it upon his thigh, and said: "I trow thou bearest the youth of the green mantle no love, Grainne?" "Truly I do not," quoth Grainne, "and I would I never to this day had borne love to any." Diarmuid drew his skene, and thrust it into its sheath[85] and went his ways after that, and then Muadhan put Grainne upon his back and bore her a mile's length of the mountain.

44. It was not long before a hound of the

three deadly hounds was loosed after Diarmuid, and Muadhan told him to follow Grainne, [saying] that he would ward off the hound from him. Then Muadhan went back and took a hound's whelp from beneath his girdle,[86] and set him upon his palm. Howbeit when he [the whelp] saw the hound [rushing] towards him, having his jaws and throat open, he rose from Muadhan's palm and sprang into the gullet of the hound, so that he reached the heart and rent it out through his side; but he sprang back again upon Muadhan's palm, leaving the hound dead after him.

45. Muadhan departed after Diarmuid and Grainne, and took up Grainne again, and bore her another mile's length of the mountain. Then was loosed the other hound after them, and Diarmuid spoke to Muadhan, and what he said was: "I indeed hear that there can no spells be laid upon weapons that wound by magic,[87] nor upon the throat of any beast whatever,[88] and will ye stand until I put the Ga dearg through the body, the chest, and the heart of yonder [hound]?" and Muadhan and Grainne stood to see that cast. Then Diarmuid aimed a cast at the hound, and put the javelin, through his navel, so that he let out

his bowels and his entrails, and having drawn the javelin he followed his own people.

46. They had not been long after that before the third hound was loosed upon them; Grainne spoke, and what she said was: "That is the fiercest of them, and I greatly fear him, and keep thyself well against him, O Diarmuid." It was not long before the hound reached them, and the place where he overtook them was Lic Dhubhain[89] on Sliabh Luachra. He rose with an airy, light bound over Diarmuid, and would fain have seized Grainne, but Diarmuid caught his two hind legs, and struck a blow of his carcase against the next rock, so that he let out his brains through the openings of his head and of his ears. Thereupon Diarmuid took his arms and his armour, and put his slender topped [i.e. tapering] finger[90] into the silken string[91] of the Ga dearg, and aimed a triumphant cast at the youth of the green mantle that was in the fore front of the hosts, so that he slew him with that cast; he made also the second cast at the second man, and slew him; and the third man [he slew] likewise. Then, since it is not usual for defence [i.e. resistance] to be made after the fall of lords,[92] when the strangers saw that

their chiefs and their lords were fallen, they suffered defeat, and betook themselves to utter flight; and Diarmuid pursued them, violently scattering them and slaughtering them, so that unless [perchance] any one fled over [the tops of] the forests, or under the green earth, or under the water, there escaped not of them a messenger nor a man to tell tidings, but the gloom of death and of instant destruction was executed upon every one of them except Deirdre of Duibh-sliabh, that is, the female messenger of Fionn Mac Cumhaill, who went wheeling and hovering [around] whilst Diarmuid was making slaughter of the strangers.

47. As for Fionn having heard the tidings of the green Fenians being bound by Diarmuid, he loudly summoned the Fenians of Erin; and they went forth by the shortest ways and by the straightest paths until they reached the hill where the three chiefs were bound, and that was torment of heart to Fionn when he saw them. Then Fionn spoke, and what he said was: "O Oisin, loose the three chiefs for me." "I will not," said Oisin, "for Diarmuid bound me not to loose any warrior whom he should bind." "O Oscar, loose them,"

said Fionn. "Nay," said Oscar, "I vow that I would fain put more bonds upon them." The son of Lughaidh and Conan refused likewise to loose them. Howbeit, they had not been long at this discourse before the three chiefs died of the hard bonds that were on them. Then Fionn [caused to be] dug three wide-sodded graves for them; and their flag was put over their grave-stone, and their names were written in Ogham craobh, and their burial ceremony was performed,[93] and weary and heavy in heart was Fionn after that.

48. At that very time and hour Fionn saw [coming] towards him Deirdre of Duibhshliabh, with her legs failing, and her tongue raving, and her eyes dropping in her head; and when Fionn saw her [come] towards him in that plight he asked tidings of her. "I have great and evil tidings to tell thee, and methinks I am one without a lord;"[94] and she told him the tale from first to last of all the slaughter that Diarmuid O'Duibhne had made, and how the three deadly hounds had fallen by him; "and hardly I have escaped myself," quoth she. "Whither went the son of O'Duibhne?" said Fionn. "That I know not," said she. And then Fionn and

the Fenians of Erin departed, and no tidings are told of them until they reached Almhuin of Laighean.

49. Touching Diarmuid and Grainne, a further tale is told. They went their ways eastward to Sliabh Luachra, and through Ui Chonaill Gabhra,[95] and thence with their left hand to the Siona eastward to Ros da shoileach, which is called Luimneach now, and Diarmuid slew [for] them that night a wild deer; then they ate and drank[96] their fill of flesh and pure water, and slept till morn on the morrow. Muadhan rose early, and spoke to Diarmuid, and what he said was that he would now depart. "Thou shouldst not do so," said Diarmuid, "for all that I promised thee it has been fulfilled to thee without dispute." Muadhan did not suffer him to hinder him, and took leave and farewell of them, and left them on the spot, and gloomy and grieved were Diarmuid and Grainne after Muadhan.

50. After that they journeyed on straight northward towards Sliabh Echtghe,[97] and thence to the cantred of Ui Fhiachrach,[98] and as they passed through that cantred Grainne wearied; and when she considered that she had no man to carry her but Diarmuid, seeing

that Muadhan was departed, she took heart and began to walk by Diarmuid's side boldly,

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When they were come into the forest Diarmuid made a hunting booth,[99] in the very heart of the forest, and slew a wild deer that night; so that he and Grainne ate and drank their fill of flesh and pure water. Diarmuid rose early and went to the Searbhan Lochlannach,[100] and made bonds of covenant and compact with him, and got from him license to hunt and to chase, so that he never would meddle with his berries.

51. As for Fionn and the Fenians, having reached Almhuin, they were not long before they saw fifty warriors [coming] towards them, and two that were tall, heroic, actively valiant, [and] that exceeded the others for bulk and beauty in the very front of that company and troop; and Fionn enquired of the others [i.e. the Fenians] whether they knew them. "We know them not," said the others, "and canst thou tell thyself [who they are],

O Fionn?" "I cannot," said Fionn; "howbeit I think they are enemies to me." That company of warriors came before Fionn during that discourse, and they greeted him. Fionn answers them and asks tidings of them, from what land or region they were. They told him that they indeed were enemies to him, and that their fathers had been at the slaying of Cumhall the son of Treunmhor O'Baoisgne at the battle of Cnucha, "and they [i.e. our fathers] themselves fell for that act;[101] and it is to ask peace of thee we are now come." "How were ye yourselves when your fathers were slain?" said Fionn. "In our mother's womb," said they, "and our mothers were two women of the Tuatha De Danann, and we think it time to get our father's place and station among the Fenians."[102] "I will grant you that," said Fionn, "but ye must give me eric[103] for my father." "We have no gold, nor silver, nor riches, nor various wealth, kine or cattle-herds, which we might give thee, O Fionn." "Ask of them no eric, O Fionn," said Oisin, "beyond the fall of their fathers in eric of thy father." "Methinks," said Fionn, "were one to kill me that it would be an easy matter to satisfy thee in my eric, O Oisin;

and none shall come among the Fenians but he that shall give me eric for my father." "What eric askest thou?" said Aonghus the son of Art og Mac Morna. "I ask but the head of a warrior, or the full of a fist of the berries of the quicken-tree of Dubhros."[104] "I will give you good council, O children of Moirne," said Oisin, "that is to return where ye were reared, and not to ask peace of Fionn as a long as ye shall live; and it is no light matter for you to bring to Fionn aught that he is asking of you, for know ye what head that is which Fionn asks you to bring him in eric?" "We know not," said they. "The head of Diarmuid O'Duibhne is that head that Fionn asks of you, and were ye as many in number as twenty hundred men of full strength, Diarmuid O'Duibhne would not let that head [go] with you which Fionn asks of you, that is, his own head." "What berries are they that Fionn asks of us?" said they. "Nothing is more difficult for you to get than that," said Oisin, as I will tell you now."

52. "There arose a dispute between two women of the Tuatha De Danann, that is, Aoife the daughter of Mananan, and Aine the other daughter of Mananan, the son of Lear, viz.,

Aoife had become enamoured of the son of Lughaidh, that is, sisters's son to Fionn Mac Cumhaill, and Aine had become enamoured of Lear of Sith Fhionnchaidh,[105] so that each woman of them said that her own man was a better hurler than the other; and the fruit of that dispute was that a great goaling match was set in order between the Tuatha De Danann and the Fenians of Erin, and the place where that goal was played was upon a fair plain by Loch Lein of the rough pools.

53. "The Fenians of Erin and the Tuatha Da Danann answered that tryste, and these are the noblest and proudest of the Tuatha De Danann that came there,[106] namely, the three Garbhs of Sliabh Mis,[107] and the three Mases of Sliabh Luachra, and the three yellow-haired Murchadhs, and the three Eochaidhs of Aine,[108] and the three heroic Laoghaires, and the three Conals of Collamhan, and the three Fionns of Fionnmhur,[109] and the three Sgals of Brugh,[110] and the three Ronans of Ath na riogh,[111] and the three Eoghans from Eas ruaidh mhic Bhadhairn,[112] and an Cathbhuilleach,[113] and the three Fearghuses, and an Glas of Magh Bhreagh,[114] and an Suirgheach suairc from Lionan,[115] and an Mheidhir from

Beann-liath, and Donn[116] from Sith Breagh,[117] and Fear an bheurla bhinn from the Boinn,[118] and Colla crionchosach from Bearnan Eile,[119] and Donn dumhach,[120] and Donn an oileain,[121] and Donn of Cnoc na n-os,[122] and Donn of Leinchnoc,[123] and Bruithe abhac,[124] and Dolbh the bright-toothed, and the five sons of Fionn from Sith Chairn Chaoin,[125] and an t-Ilbhreac,[126] son of Mananan, and Neamhanach the son of Aonghus,[127] and Bodhbh dearg the son of an Deaghdha, and Mananan the son of Lear, and Abhortach[128] the son of an t-Ioldathach,[129] and Fioghmuin of Fionnmhur, and many others who are not enumerated here.

"We, the Fenians of Erin, and they were for the space of three days and three nights playing the goal from Garbhabha na bh-Fiann which is called Leamhan, to Cromghleann na bh-Fiann,[130] which is called Gleann Fleisge now; and neither [party] of us won a goal. Now [the whole of] the Tuatha De Danann were all that time without our knowledge on either side of Loch Lein, and they understood that if, we, the Fenians, were united, [all] the men of Erin could not win the goal of us. And the counsel which the Tuatha De Danann took, was to depart back again and not to play

[out] that goal with us. The provision that the Tuatha De Danann had brought with them from Tir Tairngire[131] was this; crimson nuts, and catkin apples, and fragrant berries; and as they passed through the cantred of Ui Fhiachrach by the Muaidh,[132] one of the berries fell from them, and a quicken-tree grew out of that berry, and that quicken-tree and its berries have many virtues;[133] for no disease or sickness seizes any one that eats three berries of them, and they [who eat] feel the exhilaration of wine and the satisfying of old mead; and were it at the age of a century, he that tasted them would return again to be thirty years old.

55. "When the Tuatha De Danann heard that those virtues belonged to the quicken-tree, they sent from them a guard over it, that is, the Searbhan Lochlannach, a youth of their own people, that is, a thick-boned, large-nosed, crooked-tusked, red-eyed, swart-bodied giant of the children of wicked Cam, the son of Naoi;[134] whom neither weapon wounds, nor fire burns, nor water drowns, so great is his magic. He has but one eye only[135] in the fair middle of his black forehead, and [there is] a thick collar of iron round that giant's body, and he

is fated not to die until there be struck upon him three strokes of the iron club that he has. He sleeps in the top of that quicken-tree by night, and he remains at its foot by day to watch it; and those, O children of Moirne, are the berries which Fionn asks of you," said Oisin. "Howbeit, it is not easy for you to meddle with them by any means; for that Searbhan Lochlannach has made a wilderness of the cantreds around him, so that Fionn and the Fenians dare not chase or hunt there for the dread of that terrible one."

NOTES.

NOTES.

1 Lá n-ann. This, and feacc or feaccuf ann (once upon a time) are very commonly the opening words of an Irish story. Modern scribes frequently write Lá n-aon and feacc n-aon, i.e. one day and one time, but that is from the obso. leteness of this elliptical or absolute use of ann. Ann is used with the essential or substantive verb cáim to denote the *state of existing*. Its meaning is *there*, and it corresponds exactly to the French *y*, the German *es* and *da*, and the English *there*, in such phases as cá dia ann, il y a un Dieu, es ist ein Gott, there is a God. Cáim is often used in this sense by itself, as its equivalent is in English, e.g. do bí lá nac deunfrad fé a leicéid, a day was when he would not have said such a thing; but ann is understood. On the other hand ann is used in the text without the verb. Lá n-ann, therefore, is equivalent to Lá dá raib ann, of a day which was or existed.

2 *Almhuin*. The Hill of Allen, five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Here was the chief abode of the kings of Leinster. A battle was fought here A.D. 526; and again in 722, by Fearghal, son of Maelduin, son of Macfithreach, King of Ireland, against Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and Aedh, son of Colgan, heir to the sovereignty. Almhuin is to be distinguished from Ailleann, now called in English Knockaulin, near Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare,

upon which there are yet the remains of an old fort. The two places are mentioned together in a poem on the death of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, A.D. 904.

"Liaċ liomsa Cnoc Alṁaine
Agus Ailleann cen ócca."
Sorrowful to me the Hill of Allen
And Ailleann without youths (i.e. warriors).
Vid. *An. Four Mast.*

Another seat of the kings of Leinster was Naas in the county of Kildare, which is also mentioned in the same poem. Modern poets have not been as panegyrical, if we may judge from a rhyme of the mail-coach days :—

"The town of Naas is a horrid place, Kilcullen's twice as bad;
But d— me if I ever saw the like of Kinnegad."

3 *Faitche.* This word at present means a fair-green, not a plain in general.

4 This name has been very correctly anglicised (Ossian) from the pronunciation of the Highlanders, according to the flat sound of their short *o*, (that of *o* in st*o*p), and their tendency to throw back the accent. The Irish sound the short *o* as *u* in *tub*, *nut*, and in certain classes of words accentuate the last syllable, hence they pronounce the name *Usheen.* As the English, however, have the same tendency as the Highlanders to shorten vowels and throw back the accent, it is likely that *Oisin* would still have been anglicised *Ossian* even had the word first become known to them by means of the Irish pronunciation.

5 *Moicheirghe*, early rising. Hence is derived the patronymic O'Maolmoicheirghe, which may be anglicised O'Mulmoghery, but is now translated into Early.

6 *Oileanach.* This is an adjective, and may mean either insular, or abounding in islands.

[7] *Cormac.* Cormac is first mentioned by the Four Masters in the year 225. In this year he caused to be slain Lughaidh, the son of Maicniadh (surnamed Mac Con, having been suckled by a stag-hound), who had reigned over Ireland for thirty years, and who had killed Cormac's father, Art, A.D. 195 (other authorities, however, vary the length of his reign). According to the same annals Cormac became King of Ireland, A.D. 227, and died in 266, being choked by a salmon-bone which stuck in his throat; "on account of the *Siabhradh* [evil spirit] which Maelgenn, the Druid, incited at him, after he had turned against the druids, on account of his adoration of God in preference to them." The feud betwixt Fionn and King Cormac was this. Conn of the hundred battles had in the year 122, aided by the Luaighni of Teamhair, (a tribe in Meath), slain Cathaoir mor, King of Ireland, at the battle of Magh h-Agha; and had created Criomhthan, the son of Niachorb, King of Leinster, to the exclusion of the race of Cathaoir mor. Cumhall, grandson of Baoisgne, who was at that time chief of the Fenians of Leinster, called Clanna Baoisgne, i.e. children or tribes of Baoisgne, determined to restore the power of the race of Cathaoir mor, and accordingly, together with the men of Munster, gave battle to Conn of the hundred battles at Cnucha (now Castleknock in the county of Dublin) in Magh Life. In this battle Cumhall, who was the father of Fionn, was killed by Goll mac Morna, chief of the clanna Moirne, (children or clan of Morna) the Fenians of Connacht. Hence there was enmity between Fionn, the son of Cumhall, and Cormac, the grandson of Conn. The battle of Cnucha forms the subject of a romance.

[8] This, of course, should have been the first clause in the sentence. Such errors are not to be attributed to any defect in the idiom of the language, but to a total disregard of style in the writer.

[9] Literally, their departing, or proceeding, is not related. A constant phrase also in the Irish Annals, and which is seldom varied, where the more polished writers of other languages use many periphrases, as, to make a long story short, we next find them at such a place, &c.

[10] Aonaċ agus oireaċtas. In the language of the present day aonaċ means a fair. Oireaċtas, which is derived from oireaċt, a clan or tribe, is still remembered (according to Dr. O'Donovan), in the county of Donegal as meaning an assembly convened by a chief. The English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries call them "iraghtes or parles."

[11] This is the Irish mode of saying "they found the king holding," &c. This idiom is introduced in English by the Irish of all classes; as, "he was there before me," which does not mean he outstripped me in reaching thither, but I found him there.

[12] *Grianan.* This word is derived from Grian, the sun. Its primary and derived meanings are thus given by Dr. O'Donovan (Battle of Magh Rath, p. 7, *n.*) 1. A beautiful sunny spot. 2. A bower or summer-house. 3. A balcony or gallery. 4. A royal palace. From an extract which he gives from the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a MS. of the twelfth century, it is evident that the name was given to a palace from the windows of glass with which it was furnished. The author of the battle of Magh Rath says, that Domhnall the son of Aedh, &c. son of Niall of the nine hostages, when building a palace in the place of his choice upon the Boyne, laid it out after the manner of the palace of Tara; amongst the buildings of which he enumerates this dwelling or palace of the women, viz. grianan in en uaitne, is eride do rigned la Cormac mac Airt ar tus dia ingin .i. do Grainne, i.e. The Grianan of one pillar, which had been first built by Cormac the son of Art for his daughter, that is, for Grainne.

13 Aiṗd (aird) is a point of the compass. The word is found in the Lowland Scotch dialect, as, "Of all the airts the wind can blow."—*Burns*; "Bestow on ev'ry airth a limb."—*Montrose.*

14 This was the name of the banquetting-hall at Tara.

15 He became king of Ireland, A.D. 268. Tighernach says that he immediately succeeded his father, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise and the Four Masters state that Eochaidh Gonat was king during 267, when he was slain by Lughaidh Meann, son of Aenghus of Ulster. Keating says that Cairbe was called "Liffeachair," having been fostered near the river Liffey. He was slain in the battle of Gabhra, and the romantic account is that he fell by the spear of Oscar, the son of Oisin whom he also killed (vid. *Battle of Gabhra*, p. 48). The Four Masters, however, say he was killed by Simeoin, son of Cairb, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, (vid. *Four Masters*, A.D. 284. n. *c*. Ed. J. O'D.)

16 *Daire duanach*, i.e., Daire of the duans or poems.

17 The Irish have always been fond of soubriquets, many of which they derive from personal peculiarities; of which several examples are found in this tale. The practice is still prevalent amongst the peasantry.

18 *Ballach* means freckled, from *ball* a mark or spot; but it here refers to that once celebrated freckle or mole which Diarmuid had upon his face, called his *ball seirce*, or love-spot, the sight of which acted as a philtre on all women who looked upon it. This spot is still vividly remembered in tradition, and it is believed to have had so potent a charm that Diarmuid is now known as Diarmuid na m-ban, Diarmuid of the women. The legend probably amounts to this, that Diarmuid was a warrior of surpassing strength or beauty, and had upon his face some mole or dimple which became him very much. (*Ball* means a limb and a place as well as a mark; the two last meanings are also comb d the English word *spot*.)

19 From *ciar*, swarthy, dark, and *dubh*, black. From this compound word is derived the proper name Ciardhubhan, meaning a swarthy, black-haired man, hence the patronymic O'Ciardubhain, anglice Kirwan. This latter is now commonly pronounced O'Ciarabhain in Irish, which has afforded a pretext to those of that name who wish to make it appear that they are of English descent, for saying that they were originally called *Whitecombe*, which is in Irish Cior bhan. (Vid. "Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach," p. 47, n. *a*., where Dr. O'Donovan also exposes an other attempt to conceal an Irish origin.) These remarks are not strictly in place here, but they may be excused for the sake of exposing as widely as possible all such silly and unnational efforts to suppress native names. The prevailing taste for foreign things may, perhaps, in some degree warrant these disguises as mere tricks of trade on the parts of actors and musicians, as in the case of a worthy man who some years ago drove a good trade in Cheltenham as a dancing master, under the attractive name of *Signor Senecio*, being all the time, as was at length discovered, one *Mr. O'Shaughnessy*. He wore a foreign name as an actor wears his tinsel, for a livelihood; bnt the D'Arcys and others have not this excuse.

20 Corcra. This word (corcra) is the same as the Latin *purpura*, (Welsh *porffor*, *porphor*), and affords a good example of the substitution of *c* in the Gaelic, for the *p* of the Latin and Welsh, as in *clumh*, L. *pluma*, W. *pluf*. *Casg*. L. *Pasch*, W. *Pasc*. The following are a few examples of *c* and *p*. in cognate Gaelic and Welsh words; *Ceann*, W. *pen*. *Cran*, W. *pren*, *Clann* (old form, *cland*), W. *plant*, *Mac*, W *mab*, *Ceasachd*, W. *pas*, *Ceathair*, W. *pedwar*, *Cach*, W. *pawb*. *Gach*, W. *pob*, *Cre*, *gen*. *cridah*, W. *pridd*, *Cnumh*, W. *pryf*.

21 Caorḋearg, i.e., berry-red. Caorḋearg is vulgarly prononunced craorag, and hence is often written by ignorant

scribes craoḃḋearg. The berry, which is such a favourite simile with the Irish in speaking of lips and cheeks, is that of the rowan-tree, which is called sartainn ḋearg (Vid. *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 64, and *Feis tighe Chonaine*, p. 124, where it is specified.)

22 The name Diarmuid, at one time anglicised Dermot, is now always translated, in speaking of one who in Irish is called Diarmuid, by Darby or Jeremiah—in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary Darby is most generally used; in Cork and Kerry, Jeremiah. (Vid. additional note on Irish names and surnames.)

23 An English writer would have said, "which she had left in the Grianan," or, "which was kept in her Grianan;" but the above is the Irish idiom.

24 The chiefs of tribes and small territories, as well as the rulers of the whole country, were called kings by the ancient Irish. Duald Mac Firbis (who wrote in the middle and latter half of the seventeenth century) has the following remark in that part of his genealogical work entitled "Duċ-ċasaiġ cloinne Fiaċraċ," or, "The hereditary proprietors of the Clann Fiachrach."

Araile do ḟlaṫaiḃ ua n-Duḃdá, gus an gairm do beirid leaḃair airisin dóiḃ .i. gairm ríoġ, agus gíḋ coiṁiġeaċ sin aniu, nír, ḃ'eaḋ 'm an am sin ag Gaoiḋealuiḃ, do réir a n-dliġiḋ fen an uair sin, agus do réir cineaḋ ele fós; feuċ rériú tángattar Clann Israel go Tír tairrngire go m-bátar triocha ríoġ i n-én ré ar an tír sin, agus gan ní as mó ina dá ċeud míle ar fad agus caogad míle ar leaṫad innte qrl. i.e. *Here follow* some of the chieftains of the O'Dubhdas (now O'Dowds), with the title which historical books give them, namely the title of king; and though strange this appears at this day, it was not so then among the Gael, according to their own laws at that time, and according to other nations also. Behold, be-

fore the coming of the children of Israel to the land of promise, how there were thirty kings together in that country, and it not more than two hundred miles in length, and fifty miles in breadth, etc. (See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p 298.)

25 That is, I charge thee, on pain of danger and of destruction, to take me, etc.

26 Iomáin comórtais. Goaling is also called *hurling* in the south of Ireland; and in the north, *comman*, from *caman*, the crooked stick with which the game is played.

27 *Breaghmhagh*, Latinised, Bregia was the name anciently applied to the plain extending from Dublin to Drogheda, embracing the present counties of Dublin and Meath.

28 *Cearna*. This place is mentioned in a poem upon the death of Ceallach, son of Flannagan, Lord of Breagh, quoted by the Four Masters at A.D. 890. Dr. O'Donovan observes that Cearna has not been identified, but the book called Dinnsenchus mentions it as being in Meath.

29 That is, the strong warriors who were the support of Tara.

30 Literally, a door for stealing away through.

31 *Geas*. Sometimes the *geasa*, whether prohibitions or injunctions, were enforced by threats, as were those laid by Grainne upon Diarmuid above: and sometimes merely by an appeal to the warrior's honour, in which case they were called geasa nach b-fulangaid fíorlaoich, i.e. *geasa* which true heroes endure not; that is to say, without obeying them.

32 The mouth of the ford of Luan, now called in English Athlone.

33 That is, the Grove of the two huts in Clanrickard. The territory of Clanrickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, viz., Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Clare, and Athenry.

33A This idiomis abundantly introduced in English by the Irish; as, it is the way he was; it is how he was; it is what he said was such and such a thing.

34 *An Eamhuin*, now called in English Navan, a well-known town in the county of Meath.

35 *Maenmhagh*. This was the name of a large level tract lying round Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

36 i.e. Aonghus of the Brugh.

37 The Brugh, or palace, upon the Boyne (called also *Brugh na Boinne*, or palace of the Boyne; and in the Four Masters, A.M. 3371, simply *an Brugh*, the palace), a place near Stackallan Bridge, county of Meath. Dr. O'Donovan tells us that the Book of Leinster states that Daghda Mor, who ruled over Ireland for 80 years, had three sons, Aenghus, Aedh, and Cormac; who with him were buried at the Brugh, where the mound called Sidh an Bhrogha was raised over them. This Aenghus was held to be the presiding fairy of the Boyne.

38 Keating mentions a place called Doire ḋá ḃaoiċ (Haliday's Ed. p. 380), and there are several townlands bearing the name of Derry in the county of Galway. It is probable that Doire ḋá ḃoċ was situated either at Derrywee, barony of Kiltartan, or at Derryvookeel or Derradda, both in the barony of Loughrea. Some copies read Doire ḋá ḃaoċ, which would be the locality named by Keating, and of which Doire ḋá ḃoċ is most probably a corruption.

39 Luimneach was originally the name of the Lower Shannon, e.g.

"Ni beir Luimnech for a druim,"

The Luimneach bears not on its bosom,

(Poem in Four Masters, A.D. 662.)

But about the year 850 the name was applied not to the river but to the city. Ros da shoileach means the promon-

tory of the two sallows, and was anciently the name of the site of the present city of Limerick (vide *O'Flaherty's Ogygia.*)

40 These were the commanders of the clanna Morna or Fenians of Connacht, who had a feud with Fionn.

41 Munster. 42 Ulster. 43 Short Aodh.

44 Tall Aodh. 45 The slender brave one.

46 The wounder. 47 The loud-voiced white-fingered.

48 The tracker.

49 Literally, we would make the wounding of a *gallan* of thee, an obscure phrase. A *gallan*, called in some districts *dallan*, is a druidical pillar-stone, and tradition says that the Fenians used to vie with each other in casting them beyond a mark. The tribe of Eamhuin must have meant either that they would render Diarmuid as dead as a gallan, or that they would dispose of him as easily as they would cast one.

50 An expression of great contempt.

51 *Hirelings.* The word *amhus* means a madman or violent person, and also a mercenary soldier; and *amhsaine* is mercenary service.

52 Literally, we would make opened marrow of you.

53 Stuaġ means an arch, as is evident from the use of the word in old manuscripts where ꞅtuaġḋoꞃuꞅ is applied to the arched door of a church

54 *Both* is a hut or booth, and its diminutive *bothan* is a cabin. This word enters into the composition of many names of places in Ireland, as Teampall na seanbhoithe (Tembleshanbo, county of Wexford); Rath-bhoth (Raphoe, county of Donegal). The Scotch Highlanders have anglicised it by *Bothie*.

55 Aonghus meant by this that Diarmuid should change his place of sleeping during the night.

56 *The Shannon.* This anglicised form is taken from the

genitive case of the Irish name, which is *Sionann;* it is also sometimes made *Sionainne.*

57 The rough river of the Fenians. The river Leamhan is called in English Laune, and flows from the lake of Killarney into the sea at Castlemaine harbour. Many of the loughs and rivers of Ireland are by tradition supposed to have had a miraculous origin, or to have suddenly appeared. The Four Masters mention under A.M. 4169 the sudden breaking forth of five rivers, and amongst them of the Leamhan, viz.:—"It was in the time of Sirna, also, that there happened the eruption of the Scirtach, in Leinster; of the Doailt in Crich Rois; of the Nith, in Magh Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhan, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn." The Scotch have anglicised the same name, Leven.

58 *Finnliath.* Now the river Lea, a small rivulet rising to the east of Tralee; and being supplied by several mountain streams, it discharges itself into Tralee bay, and is navigable up to that town at high water for boats.

58A ꝼoꞃꝺaım, means literally to stop, but also signifies to hire, agreeing with the similar use of the French *arrêter*, and of the English *retain.*

59 *Carrthaċh.* The river Carra, as it is called in English, rises on the mountains of Dunkerron, and passing northerly through the country called Glencare, through several romantic glens, in some of which it forms very considerable lakes, it empties itself into the bay of Castlemaine.

60 *Beith.* Now the river Behy, in the parish of Glanbehy, the most eastern in the barony of Dunkerron.

61 *Currach Cinn Adhmuid,* i.e., the woody headland of the bog. Not identified.

62 *Tonn Toime.* Now Tomes, the seat of O'Sullivan Mor, who died early in the present century, situated at the west end of Castle-Lough, near Killarney; and now occupied by his descendants.

63 *Muir n-Iocht,* i.e., the Iccian Sea, so called probably from the Roman town in Gaul called Portus Iccius. It is thus mentioned by the Four Masters, A.D. 405. "After Niall of the nine hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceinnseallach, at Muir n-Iochd, i.e., The sea between France and England."

64 foġ is an attack or plundering, hence foġaċ a marauder. The term foġaċ feada is equivalent to ceaṫarnac coille, a wood kern; or as he was called later, a wood tory, and simply a tory, meaning a rebel. The term arose from the Irish soldiery being reduced by war to live by plunder, and to shelter themselves in the forests.

65 fear díbfeirge means a rebel, as does díbfeargaċ, e.g., Four Masters, A.D. 1557. "Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon Art O'Molloy for his protection of the wood kerns (na ceiṫirne coille) and other insurgents (na n-dibearccaċ).

66 *Outlawed.* Literally, whom he [i.e., Fionn] has hiding. This is an Irish phrase meaning that Fionn had outlawed Diarmuid, and that consequently the latter was on his keeping. Another expression for the same is beiṫ fá ċoilltiḃ ag neac, (vide *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*). i.e., for one man to have another under the woods, hence to reduce him to be a wood kern or outlaw.

67 Literally, weapons do not become red upon them.

68 infeadma means of full and mature strength, hence, capable of wielding arms efficiently; from in, fit for, and feidm, an exertion or effort.

68A This phrase could not possibly be literally rendered into English.

69 The black-footed, the fair-footed, and the strong-footed.

70 Either Diarmuid must have been very cunning, or the

stranger very stupid. His method of killing them, though efficacious, was scarcely fair.

71 *Ro chonnarc.* Dr. O'Donovan remarks that Irish grammarians have not hitherto noticed a peculiar form of the 1st pers. sing. of the past tense of the verbs deirim and tigim, used by old writers, viz., duḃart, and tánag. It should further be observed, however, that the same formation of this person is found also in the past tense of ċiḋim, as in the text; and that these most ancient forms (which occur in the extracts published by Zeuss), are, excepting tánag which is obsolete, those universally employed in the spoken language of the present day throughout Munster, instead of duḃras, ċonnarcas, and duḃairt mé, ċonnaírc mé.

72 i.e., The yellow shaft of Mananan, a spear which Mananan had given to Diarmuid. Mananan was the son of Lear, one of the chiefs of the Tuatha De Danann, and Lord of the Isle of Man.

73 Literally, standing after its staff. Similar to this is the expression, do ṫuit sé a n-diaiḋ a ċinn, he fell after his head, i.e., headlong.

74 So called from the colour of their armour or of their standards.

75 i.e. The great and fierce one.

76 Literally, which left no remnant of a stroke or blow; i.e., which was sure to kill.

77 i.e., The red shaft.

78 This mode of expression reads strangely enough in English, making it appear that none escaped but those who were killed This, however, is the Gaelie idiom, and in Irish expresses clearly, that not one man, being without (i.e., having escaped) destruction, departed to tell his tale.

79 Literally, by the venom of his hand. The word *nimh*, poison or venom, and the adjective *nimhneach* derived from

it, are commonly used to denote virulence, malice, violence, &c. Thus, when it is said that the strangers had with them three venomous hounds (*tri cointe nimhe*), it signifies merely that they were peculiarly fierce and deadly, not that their bite was actually poisonous like that of a serpent.

80 *Sliabh Luachra*, now called in English Slieve Lougher, is the name of the mountainous district around Castleisland, in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry. This region is famous in Irish story, and is remarkable in modern times as having produced three of the most favourite Irish poets of the last century, Egan O'Rahilly, Red Owen O'Sullivan (surnamed *an bheil bhinn*, of the sweet mouth), and Teigue gaelach O'Sullivan.

81 *Skene*. The word *sgian* now means any kind of knife, but formerly denoted the peculiar dirk which was one of the weapons of the Irish. It was frequently called *sgian dubh*, i.e., black knife, either from the usual colour of the haft, or from the fatal blow which it so often dealt. It has been rendered *skene* in the text, that being the word used by the English writers in speaking of the Irish dagger (vid. Temple's *Irish Rebellion*, 1641, *passim)*. Their large dirk was called by the Irish *meadog*.

82 *Eachlach* means a horse-boy, hence messenger, or courier, and *baneochlach* is a female messenger. The old form of the word is bandachlach (Zeuss. *Grammatica Celtica*, p. 820).

83 i.e., Of the Black mountain.

84 *Druid*. Here the writer might more properly have said *ban draoi*, i.e., a female druid, which is equivalent to a witch, or sorceress.

85 Having previously only placed it bare in his girdle or some part of his dress.

86 This is the first and last appearance of this wonderful whelp, and is a pleasant instance of a *Deus ex machina*.

87 Literally, weapons of druid-wounding.

88 That is to say, that weapons which wound by enchantment can have no counter-spell laid on them to render them harmless, and that no beast can be rendered invulnerable in its throat.

89 i.e., The flag-stone of Dubhan.

90 In all personal descriptions the Irish writers, ancient and modern, lay great stress upon the shape of the hand, considering that it denotes gentle blood or the reverse.

91 *Suaithnid,* string. This must have been a string or loop attached to the shaft of a javelin to assist in hurling it, like the αγκύλη of the Greeks, and the *amentum* of the Romans.

92 The Irish are exceedingly fond of introducing proverbs and sententious remarks, even in conversation.

93 This is a usual formula of the Irish writers in describing the burial of warriors. The *Ogham craobh,* or branching Ogham, was one of the runic methods of writing practised by the ancient Irish, and so called from the fancied resemblance of its lines to the boughs of a tree.

94 It was a misfortune and a reproach amongst the Irish for a plebeian to be without a lord or chief, since he would be thus liable, to any insult or oppression without having one to whom to look to obtain redress for him ; for a chief was bound, in return for the support and maintenance given him by his people, to protect them all. This relation between the chief and his tribe is expressed in the old Irish saying put into the mouth of a clansman, "Spend me and defend me," (vide *Spencer's View of the State of Ireland*). Deirdre means to reproach Fionn, by saying, that since he was unable to defend his own they might as well be lordless.

95 This name may be anglicised Hy Connell Gaura. The district included the present baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

96 The verb *caithim*, which is here used singly to express eating and drinking, means to throw and to use. In the latter meaning it may be employed with any substantive, the sense varying accordingly; so that it may signify to wear, to spend, to eat, to drink, &c. The peasantry frequently say "to use," meaning "to eat," e.g., "I could not use a bit."

97 A mountainous district in the county of Galway upon the borders of Clare. The name is now pronounced in Irish *Sliabh Eachtaidhe*, and is anglicised Slieve Aughty; it is, however, on some maps incorrectly called Slieve Baughty.

98 *Triucha ceud*. This was formerly called a cantred in English, and was an extent of land equal to the modern barony or hundred. The name in the text signifies the barony of the descendants of Fiachra. This Fiachra was son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, King of Ireland A.D. 358. Duald Mac Firbis, who wrote a minute account of the descent, territories, and customs of these tribes (printed by the Irish Arch. Soc.) says, Siol Fhiaċraċ, mic Eaċaċ Muiġṁeaḋóin, .i. Ui Fiaċraċ Muaiḋe (i d-tamaidne aniu, 1666), Ui Aṁalgaiḋ Iorruis, Fir Cheara, Ui Fiaċraċ Aiḋne, d'á ngoirṫear anois Ceneal Guaire, Ceneal Aoḋa na h-Eċtġe, Coill Ua ḃ-Fiaċraċ, maille le tiriḃ eile naċ ainmniġṫear do iḃ Fhiaċraċ aniu. "The race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin. These are, the Hy Fiachrach of the Moy (where we are this day, 1666), the Hy Amhalgaidh of Iorrus, the men of Ceara, the Hy Fiachrac Aidhne, now called Cineal Guaire, Cineal Aodha na h-Echtghe, Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach, together with other territories not considered as of the Hy Fiachrach at this day." The Hy Fiachrac of the Moy were in the counties of Sligo and of Mayo, and part of their former territory is now the barony of Tir Fhiachrac (anglice Tireragh), in the county of Mayo, which is the district to which Diarmuid and Grainne have arrived.

99 *Fian-bhoth*, a hunting-booth. *Fian* in composition means, relating to the Fenians, hence, adapted for or belonging to hunting, which was their chief employment and pastime; thus *fian-chosgair* (Fenian slaughter) means a great hunting match. A hunting shed or booth was also called *dumha*, and *dumha sealga*.

100 i.e., The bitter or surly one of Lochein [Denmark]. The history of this personage who is so abruptly introduced is given afterwards.

101 That is to say, that Fin had killed their fathers in *eric*, or compensation, afterwards. Fionn was not born at the time the battle was fought.

102 Their fathers had belonged to the Fenians of Connacht, i.e., the Clanna Moirne, who fought against the Clanna Baoisgne at the Battle of Cnucha, now called Castleknock, in the county of Dublin.

103 *Eric*. The compensation due from one man to another for any injury done, the amount of which was regulated by the native or Brehon law.

104 *Ros* means either a wood or a promontory, and enters largely into the composition of topographical names in Ireland. There is a place called Dubhros (Dooros) near Kinvara, barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway, but the locality in question was situated upon the river Moy, as appears at page 118.

105 *Sith Fhionnchaidh*, i.e., the mound of Fionnchadh.

106 Many of these names appear to be mere fictions of the writer, but some of them are celebrated in Irish mythology, and are still well remembered by tradition.

107 i.e., The mountain of Mis (anglice, Slieve Mish), a mountain in the barony of Trughenackmy, county of Kerry. In the year 3500 (according to the Irish Annals) the fleet of the sons of Mileadh came to Ireland to take it from the Tuatha De Danann; and on the third day after landing the

battle of Sliabh Mis was fought between them. Here fell Scota, the wife of Mileadh, and her grave is still pointed out in Gleann Scoithin in the same barony (vide Four Masters, A.M. 3500 and n). There is also a Sliabh Mis in the county of Antrim, which is called in English Slemmish.

108 *Aine.* In full, Cnoc Aine, i.e., the Hill of Aine, in the county of Limerick (anglice, Knockany). This hill, so famous in Irlsh legend, together with the adjacent district, was also ealled Aine Cliach. From the most remote times it has been believed that this Hill was the residence of Aine, daughter of Eogabhal, of the Tuatha De Danann, who was looked upon as queen of the fairies of south Munster, as Aoibheall (or more correctly Aoibhinn) of Craglea, near Killaloe, of the fairies of Thomond, or north Munster, and Una of those of Ormond. Knockany was also anciently called Carran Fearaidhe.

109 *Fionnmhur*, i.e., the white house.

110 *An Brugh.* This was the Brugh of the Boyne, already noticed. It was called also *Brugh mhic an Oig*, from Aonghus Og, who is mentioned in this tale.

111 *Ath na riogh*, i.e., the ford of kings, called in English Athenry, a well-known town in the county of Galway.

112 *Eas ruaidh mhic Badhairn.* The cataract of the red one, son of Badharn. The full name of this waterfall is *Eas Aodha ruaidh mhic Bhadhairn*, the cataract of red Aodh, son of Badharn; but it is often styled by the Irish writers simply *Eas ruaidh*, whence the English form Assaroe, now more commonly called the Salmon-Leap, on the Erne, at Ballyshannon. The Four Masters have the following notice at A.M. 4518:—"Aedh ruadh, son of Badharn, after he had been (the third time that he assumed the government) eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was drowned in Eas ruaidh, and buried in the mound over the margin of the

cataract; so that from him Sith Aedha [the mound of Aedh] and Eas Aedha are called."

113 *Cath-bhuilleach.* i.e., the Battle-striker.

114 *Magh Bhreagh*, the same as Breaghmhagh, the plain of Bregia, already noticed.

115 *An Suirgheach suairc*, i.e., the pleasant, or cheerful wooer. The Lionan here mentioned may be Lionan cinn mhara, called in English Leenane, now a town at the head of the Killary harbour, in Joyce's country.

116 Beann liath means the gray peak, but the Editor has not been able to identify the spot.

117 *Donn.* There were several of this name in Irish mythology. Sith Bhreagh, the mound of Breagh, was most probably in the plain of Bregia.

118 i.e., The man of the sweet speech or language, from the Boyne. *Beurla* means a language, but has for the last three centuries been used to denote the English language in particular.

119 i.e., Colla, the withered-legged. Eile is a district including part of the Queen's County and of Tipperary. Bearnan Eile (Barnanely), part of this tract, is now a parish in the barony of Ikerrin. This Colla probably lived on the mountain called Greim an Diabhail, i.e., The Devil's Bit.

120 *Donn dumhach.* Donn of the sandbanks. This Donn resided at the sandbanks at the mouth of the river Eidhneach, to the west of Ennistymon, in the county of Clare. Here are to be seen the remains of Caislean na Dumhcha (now called in Irish, Caislean na duimhche, and in English, Dough Castle), the ancient dwelling of the O'Connors, Lords of Corcomroe. Donn was held to be a very potent fairy chief, and in the last century, Andrew Mac Curtin, a poet of the county of Clare, finding himself neglected by those who had formerly been kind to him, wrote an address to Donn, asking his aid.

121 *Donn an oileain*, i.e., Donn of the Island.

122 *Donn chnuic na n-os*. Donn of the Hill of fawns (Knocknanoss, in the county of Cork). This hill is remarkable as being the place where Alasdrom Mac Domhnaill (Sir Alexander Mac Donnell), of the Antrim Mac Donnells, was slain in battle by the Baron of Inchiquin, in 1647. He, with some Irish auxiliary troops, had served in Scotland under Montrose, by whom he was knighted. He was known to the Irish and Highlanders as Colla Ciotach, Colla the left-handed, and to the English as Colkitto. The battle of Knocknanoss has been remembered by means of a pipe-tune, to which Mac Donnell's men are said to have marched that day. It is well known in the south as *Mairseail Alasdroim*, Alexander or Allister's march.

123 There is another Donn not mentioned here, though perhaps the most famous of all, i.e., Donn Firinne. He lived at Cnoc Firinne (Knockfierna), the hill of truth, in the west of the county of Limerick.

124 i.e., Bruithe, the dwarf.

125 The mound of the cairn of Caon.

126 i.e., The variously-spotted one. Bodhbh dearg was created king by the Tuatha De Danann, to the exclusion of Lear and other claimants, from which resulted "the death of the children of Lear." An Daghda (the old form), i.e., the good fire, was a surname given to Eochaidh Ollathair, who reigned for eighty years, having been made king, as the Annals say, A.M. 3371.

127 i.e., Aonghus an Bhrogha.

128 The bards and shanachies fancifully attributed to eaeh of the Tuatha De Danann chiefs some particular art or department over which they held him to preside. Abhortach they considered to be the god or genius of music.

129 i.e., The many-coloured one.

130 i.e., The crooked valley of the Fenians. The river

Flesk, rising near the eastern borders of Kerry, flows with a winding course westward, through a very wild and mountainous country, into the Lake of Killarney. This tract is called Glenflesk, and hence O'Donoghue, the chief of it bore the title of O'Donoghue of the Glens, which is retained by his representative to this day.

131 i.e., The Land of Promise. This is an instance of the manner in which the Irish romancers draw upon biblical and other history, when they wish to introduce something particularly remote and mysterious.

132 Called in English the Moy, in the county of Sligo.

133 buaḋ. This word literally means a victory, hence the extraordinary powers or virtues of amulets, &c. Jewels are called *clocha buadh*, i.e., stones possessing virtue; probably from the ancient belief that gems were efficacious for the discovering and counteracting of poisons and spells.

134 i.e. Ham or Cham, the son of Noah. He is generally distinguished in Irish writings by the epithet *collach*, wicked, or, more strictly, incestuous.

135 Here we have a specimen of a character compounded from sacred and profane history. It is evident that the author had read of the Cyclops, but it is not as easy to determine where he found that any of the *Clann Chaim choliaigh* had settled in Lochlin. It must be confessed that the Irish romancers of the middle ages were not second in imagination to their brethren of the Continent, who also took many liberties with the personages of antiquity,

GLOSSARY.

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a, *prep.* in.
a, *poss. pron.* his, her, its, their.
a, *rel. pron.* who, which, that.
a, *prep. for* ag, to; *also sign of inf. mood.*
a, *for* ag, at; *also sign of pres. part.*
a, *int.* (*sign of voc. case*), Oh.
aḃaċ, *s. m.* the entrails; *gen.* aḃaiċ, aḃaiġ.
abair, *imp. mood, 2nd p. sing.*, from *irr. v.* deirim, I say, speak; *inf.* ráḋ.
aca, *prep. pron.* at, *or* with them.
aco. (See aca.)
acasan, *prep. emph. pron.* with them. (See aca.)
aċt, *conj.* but, except; *also,* aċ, aċd.
áḋḃar, *s. m.* cause, reason; *gen.* áḋḃair, *pl. id.*
ag, *prep.* at, with.
aga, *prep. pron.* at his, her, or their.
agad. (See agat.)
agadsa, *prep. emph. pron.* with thee. (See agat.)
agaiḃ, *prep. pron.* with you (*pl.*)
agaiḃse, *prep. emph. pron.* with you (*pl.*)
aġaiḋ, *s. f.* face; *gen.* aiġṫe *and* aġaiḋe; *pl.* aiġṫe. am'aġaiḋ, against me: a n-aġaiḋ, against, against them.
againn, *prep. pron.* with us.
agamsa, *prep. emph. pron.* with or at me.
agat, *prep. pron.* with thee.
aguiḃ, aguiḃse. (See agaiḃ.)
agus, *conj.* and.
áiḋmillte, *adj.* destroying, consuming.
aige, *prep. pron.* with him, or it.
áil, *s. f.* will, pleasure; *gen.* áille.
aimsir, *s. f.* time, weather, season; *gen.* aimsire; *pl.* aimsiora, aimseara, *or* aimsearaċa, *last form seldom employed.*

Aine, *s. f.* a woman's name.
air, *prep. pron.* on him; *prep.* on, upon.
áird, *adj. for* árd, high; *comp.* áirde.
áird, or árd, *s. f.* a point of the compass; height, *gen.* áirde.
áirdleaptha, *the gen. of* áirdleaba, or áirdleapa, *s. f.* a high bed; *pl.* airdleapacha; b *and* p *were frequently used for each other.*
airgiod, *s. m.* silver, money; *gen.* airgid.
airigh, *v.* felt, perceived; *imp.* airigh.
airsean, *prep. pron. emph.* on him.
ais, *obs. sub,* consent, return; air ais no air éigion, willingly or unwillingly.
aiste, *prep. pron.* from her; *also* aisde.
áit, *s. f.* a place; *gen.* áite, *pl. id.*
aithéudtrom, *dat. sing.* -ruim, *adj.* airy, light, quick.
aithle, *prep* after; a h-aithle sin, *compound prep.*, after that.
aithne, *s. f.* knowledge, acquaintance; *gen. id.*
aithnighmíd, *v.* we know; *imp.* aithnigh.
aithris, *v. ac.* declare, tell, repeat.
aithriste, *gen. of* aithrisead, *part. verb*, telling, relating.
aithristear, *v. pass.* is told.
allmhurach, *s. m.* foreigner; *gen.* allmhuraigh; *pl.* allmhuraighe.
allta, *adj.* wild, fierce, savage.
Almha, *gen.*; Almhan, *dat.*; Almhain, the Hill of Allen, in Kildare, the residence of Fionn, the son of Cumhal.
Almhuin, dative of preceding.
aluin. (See áluinn.)
áluinn, *adj.* fair, beautiful; *also* álain; *compar.* áille or áilne.
am, *s. m.* time; *gen. id. and* ama; *pl.* amanna.
am, *prep. pron.* in my; *for* ann mo.
amach, *adv.* out, out of; *with verb of motion only.*
amhail, *adj.* like.
amháin, *adv.* only, alone.
amhlaidh, *adv.* thus, so, in like manner.
amuigh, *adv.* without, outside, *with a verb of rest only.*
amhus, *s. m.* a hireling soldier; *gen.* amhuis.
an, *art.* the; *gen. sing fem.* na; *pl.* na.
an, *interr. partic.* whether.
anam, *s. m.* life, soul; *gen.* anma; *pl.* anmanna.
ané, *adv.* yesterday; *properly* a n-dé.
a niu, *adv.* to-day; *also* aniugh, *and* a n-diu.
anma. (See anam.)
ann, *adv.* there, therein; *prep. pron.* in him *or* it.

anns, anns an, or ann san, in the.
annsa, *adj.* more beloved, dearer; *irreg. comp. of* ionṁuin.
annsa (*also* 'sa) *for* anns an, in the.
anoċt, *adv.* to-night.
anois, *adv.* now.
anonn, *adv.* over, thither, to the far side.
anuas, *adv.* down, from above, *with a verb of motion only.*
Aoḋ, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* Aoḋa.
Aoife, *s. f.* a woman's name.
aon, *num. adj.* one; also aen.
aonaċ, *s. m.* a fair, a meeting; *gen.* aonaiġ; *pl.* áontaiġe.
Aongus, *s. m. gen.*, Aongusa, a man's name: Aongus of Brugh on the Boyne, was tutor and foster-parent of Diarmuid.
aonneaċ, any person, any one.
ar, *v. def.* says, quoth.
ar, *prep.* on, upon. (See air.)
ár, *s. m.* slaughter, *gen.* áir, *p. id.*
ár, *poss. pron.* our.
araon, *adv.* both, together.
aréir, *adv.* last night.
ariaṁ, *adv.* ever.
arm, *s. m.* a weapon; *gen.* airm; *pl.* airm, arma, arms, weapons.
Art., *s. m.*; *gen.* Airt, a man's name.
as, *prep.* from, out of.
asteaċ, *prep.* in, into; *with a verb of motion.*
Aṫ Luain, Athlone; the ford of Luan.
atá, *subst. v.* am, is, &c., *for* tá; *imp.* bí.
áṫa, *s. m.*, *gen. of* áṫ, a ford; *pl.* áṫanna.
áṫa, *adj.* just, lawful: also *nom. gen. case*, of danger.
atáid, *sub. v.* they are; *for* táid (*see* atá).
atáim, *sub. v.* I am (*see* atá).
aṫair, *s. m.* a father; *gen.* aṫar; *pl.* aiṫre *and* aiṫreaċa.
aṫasaċ, *adj.* victorious, triumphant.
aṫlá, *s. m.* another day; *gen.* aṫlaoi; *pl.* aṫlaeṫe.
ḃádar, *sub. v.* they were, *modern form*, ḃiodar.
baile, *s. m.* a village, a town, a place, *gen. id. pl.* bailte.
bain, *v. ac.* take, cut off, ḃainis, thou didst cut off.
báire, *s. m.* a goal, *gen. id*, *p.* báiriḋe.
báiṫ, *v. a.* drown, ḃáṫann, does drown.
ballaċ, *adj.* freckled, spotted.
ḃámoirne, *subst. v. emph. form*, we ourselves were, *imp.* ḃí.
banċéile, *s. f.* a wife, a spouse, *gen. id. pl.* banċéilí.

ban-eaċlaċ, *s.* a female messenger, *gen.* ban-eaclaiġ, *pl.* bain-eaclaiġe.
bantraċt, *n f. gen.* dantraċta, the ladies of a household.
baoiṫléim, *s. f.* an, airy, wild leap, *gen.* baoiṫléime, *pl.* baoiṫleamanna.
bar *for* bur, *poss. pron.* your.
bárr, *s. m.* top, head, summit, *gen.* bairr. *pl. id.*
barrċaol, *adj.* slender-topped, tapering.
bás, *s. m.* death, *gen.* báis, *pl. id.*
bé, *sub. v.*, would be.
beag, *adj.* little small, *comp.* nios lúġa.
beagán, *s. m.* a little, a small quantity, *gen.* beagáin.
bean, *s. f.* a woman, wife, *gen.* mná, *pl. id.*
beannuiġ, *v. a.* bless, beannaċas, did greet, bless.
béaraiḃ, *s. m. prep. case of* béara, spits. (See bior)
beaṫa, *s. f.* life, beaṫaiḋ, *old. gen. of* beaṫa, *gen and pl. id.*
beaṫaċ, *s. m.* a beast, an animal, also beaṫaiġeaċ, *pl.* beaṫaiġ.
béim, *s. f.* a stroke, a blow, *gen.* béime, *pl.* béimeanna.
beinn, *sub.* border, edge, also top of a hill, *gen.* beanna, *pl. id.*
beir, *v. ac.* (*irr.*) bring, take, beirir, thou bringest.
beirim, *v. ac. irr.* I take or bring.
beirse, *emph. form*, bring or take thou.
beiṫ. *v. s.* to be; (do or ′abeiṫ *inf. of* táim).
Beiṫ, *s. f.* the river Behy, in Kerry, *gen.* Béiṫe.
beiṫ, *gen.* beiṫe, *s. f.* the birch tree; second letter of Irish alphabet.
béul, *s. m.* a mouth, *gen.* béil and béoil, *pl. id.*
Béul-aṫa-Luain, Athlone, the mouth of the ford of Luan.
béursad, *v. ac. irr.* I will bring, give or take, *inf.* do Ḃreiṫ.
Biaḋ, *sub. v.* used to be, *mod. form.* Beiḋ, *imp.* bí.
biaḋ, *s.m.* meat, food, *gen.* bíḋ.
biainn, *see* Biḋinn.
biḋeann, bíonn, *sub. v.* he does be, he usually is.
Biḋinn, *sub. v.* I used to be, *imp.* bí.
bímse, *sub. v. emph. form*, I myself am usually.
binnbriaṫraċ, *adj.* sweet-spoken, eloquent.
bioḋbaḋ, bíoḋba, *s. m.* an enemy, *gen.* bíoḋbaiḋ, *pl.* bíoḋbaiḋe.
bioḋg, *v. n.* start.
bior. *s. m.* a spit, a goad, *gen.* bir *or* béara, *pl. id.*
biṫ, *s. f.* life, existence, being, airbiṫ, *adv. phrase.* at all.
blas, *v. a.* taste
bliaḋain, *s. f.* a year, *gen.* and *pl.* bliaḋna.

bogaċ, *s. m* a bog, moor, quagmire, *gen.* bogaiġ, *pl.* bogaiġe.
bog-luaċair, *s. f.* soft rushes, *gen.* bog-luaċra.
Boinn, *s. f.* the Boyne, Brúġ-na-Boinne, the name of a palace on the Boyne.
bonn, *s.* m. the sole of the foot, bottom, foundation, *gen.* buinn, *pl. id.*
ḃíos, *sub. v.* is wont to be, *also* I was.
boṫ, *s. f.*, a booth, a hut, *gen.* boiṫe, *pl.* boṫa.
boṫáinte, *sub. m. pl.* a flock, from bó and táin ; *pl.* tainte.
bradán, *s. m.* a salmon, breath, *gen.* bradáin, *pl. id.* bradán a beaṫaḋ, the breath of her life.
ḃraiṫfinn, *v. ac.* I would bring or take, *imp.* braiṫ.
Bran, *s. f.* name of a hound, *gen.* Brain.
brat, *s. m.* a cloak, a garment, *gen.* brait, *pl. id.* also bruit and brata ; mo ḃratsa, my cloak.
bráṫa, *s. m. gen. of* bráṫ, judgment, time, broinn an ḃraṫa, the womb of time.
bréiṫreaḋ, of words, *gen. pl.* of briaṫar,
breug, *s. f. gen.* bréige, a lie, *pl.* bréuga.
briaṫar, *s. m.* a word, *gen.* bréiṫre, *pl.* briaṫra.
broinn, *s. f* the womb, *gen.* broinne, *pl.* bronna.
brón, *s. m.* sorrow grief, *gen.* bróin.
brosduiġ, *v. ac.* hasten, exhort.
bruaċ, *s. m.* edge, brink, *gen.* bruaiċ *pl.* bruaċa.
brúġ, *s. m.* a palace, a royal residence, *gen.* bruiġ, *pl.*, bruġa.
bruṫ, *properly* bruiṫ, *v. ac.*, boil, seethe, or roast, *e. g.* feoil bruite de'n ḃior, *i.e.*, roast meat off the spit.
buaḋuiġ *v. a.* conquer, ḃuaḋfadaois, they would conquer.
buaiḋ, *s. f. gen.* buaiḋe, *pl.* buaḋa, a virtue, attribute.
buail *v. ac.* strike, *imp.*
buain, *v. ac. imp.* cut, meddle, touch, take ; *inf.* buaint.
buain-eug, *s. m. gen.* buain-euga, *pl. id.* lasting death.
buar, *sub.* cows, cattle, *gen.* buair.
buḋ, *past tense of sub. v.* is, was, *imp.* bí.
buiḋe, *adj.* yellow.
buíḋean, *s. f.* company, multitude, troop, *gen.* buiḋne *pl. id.*
buile, *s. m.* madness, rage.
buille, *s. m.* a cast, a blow, *gen.* buille, *pl.* builliḋe.
bun, *s. m.* base, bottom, foundation, *gen.* buin and boinn, *pl. id*
cá, *interrog adv.* what, where.
caḃlaċ, *s. m.* a fleet, navy, also coḃlaċ, *gen.* coḃlaiġ, *pl,* caḃlaċa.

cáċ, *indef. sub.* the rest, the whole, all (persons in general); *gen.* cáiċ.

caill, *v. ac.* lose, ċailleas, I have lost.

caim-ḟiaclaċ, *adj.* crooked-tusked or hooked-toothed.

Cairbre, *s. m.* a man's name, *e. g.*, Cairbre, son of Cormac, paramount king of Ireland A.D. 268.

cáirde, *s. f.* respite, time for payment, *gen. id.*

caiṫ, *v. ac.* cast, spend, eat, caiṫfir, thou shalt cast, &c.

caiṫeaṁ, *s. m.* wearing, wasting, decay; *gen,* caiṫṁe, caiṫte.

caiṫne, the arbutus tree; ubla caiṫne, arbutus apples.

caiṫṁíleaḋ, *s. m.* battle-champion, from caṫ, a battle, and míleaḋ, a hero, a soldier, *gen.* ṁíliḋ, *pl. id.*

Cam, *s. m. prop. name* Cam, Cham, or Ham.

camán, *s. m.* a hurl for goal playing, *gen.* camáin, *pl. id.*

caogad, *ord. num. adj.* fifty.

caoi, *s. m. or f.* state or manner, way, *gen. id.*

Caoilte, *s. m. prop.* Caoilte, a man's name.

caoineaḋ, *s. m.* a dirge for the dead, a wailing, *gen.* caointe.

caol-ċosaċ, *adj.* graceful-legged, slender-footed.

caol-ċróḋa, *adj.* slender and brave.

caolċúṁang, *comp. adj.* narrow-spaced.

caol-dromannaiḃ, *s. m. prep. case, gen.* caol-droma, *pl.* caol-dromanna, slender ridges, or hills.

caor, *s. f.* a berry, *gen. and pl.* caora.

caoraiḃ, *prep. case,* berries.

caorḋearga, *adj.* ruddy, berry-red.

caorṫann, *s. m.* the quicken-tree, or mountain ash, *gen. and pl.* -ṫainn.

cara, *s. m.* a friend, *gen.* carad, *pl.* cáirde, cairdiḃ, *prep. case plur.*

carbad, *s. m.* a chariot, a waggon, *gen.* carbaid, *pl. id.*

carn, *s. m.* a pile of stones, a cairn; *gen. and pl.* cairn.

carraig, *s. f.* a rock, *gen. and pl.* cairrge, *pl., also* cairgeaċa.

Carrṫaċ, *s. f. prop. name,* the river Carrthach.

cas, *adj.* curly; casta, twisted, curled, wreathed, entwined.

caṫ, *gen. and pl.* caṫa, a battle, an Irish battalion of soldiers.

caṫḃuilleaċ, *s. m. prop. name,* the battle-striker.

cead, *s. m.* leave, permission, *gen* ceada, *pl. id.*

cealg, *s. f., gen.* ceilge, *prep. case pl.* cealgaiḃ, thorns, wiles, deceit, treachery, hypocrisy.

cealgaiḋ, *v. ac.* sting.

ċeana, *adv.* however, howbeit.

ceangail, *v. a.* bind.
ceangailte, *perf. part*, bound.
ceangal, *s. m. gen. and pl.* ceangail, a compact, a covenant, a knot.
ceann, *s. m.*, a head, a chief, *gen.* cinn, *pl. id.*
ceárn, *s. m.* a corner, an angle, *gen.* céirn, *pl. id.*
Ceárna, *prop. name* Cearna.
ceart, *adj.* right, fair, certain, *sub.* justice.
ceathramha, *s. f.* a thigh, a quarter, *gen.* ceathramhan, *prep. case* ceathramhain, *pl.* -ramhna.
ceathramhadh, *ord. adj.* fourth.
ceil, *v. a.* hide. *inf.* ceilt, hide, conceal, ceilte, *past part.*
céile, *comp. pron.* each other, *adv.* together.
céileabradh, *s. m.* farewell, festivity, *gen.* -ráidh.
ceithre, *num. adj.* four.
céud, *num. adj.* a hundred.
ceudchathach, *adj.*, *gen.* ceudchathaigh, fighter of a hundred.
ceudna, *indec. adj.* same.
ceudóir, *adv.* forthwith, firstly.
cia, *interrog. pron.* who.
cian, *adj.* long, tedious; a g-céin or a g-cian, afar.
ciannos, *adv.* how, what.
ciardhubh, *adj.* dusky, black.
Ciardhubhain, *prop. name*, the modern name Kirwan.
cídh, *conj.* albeit, notwithstanding, though yet, nevertheless; put for gídh.
cinn, *v. a.* resolve, chinneadar, they resolved upon.
cionn, *s. m.* cause, account.
cionntach, *adj.* guilty, *comp.* -taighe.
cionntuigh, *v.* accuse, *imp*, -tughadh.
cionnus, *adv.* how, *also* cionnas.
cirtsheasamh, *adj.* upright, standing erect.
cláidheamh, *s. m. gen.* cláidhimh, a sword.
clann, *s. f.: gen.* cloinne, *pl.* clanna, children, descendants, a clan.
cleamhnas, *s. m.* alliance by marriage, *pl.* cleamhnuis.
cleas, *s. m.* a trick, a feat, an illusion, *gen.* cleasa, *pl. id. and* cleasanna.
cleasuigheacht, *s. f.*, *gen.* cleasuigheachta, tricks, legerdemain. (*See* cleas).
clí, *adj.* left-hand, partial, prejudiced.
cliabh, *s. m.* the chest, a basket; *gen.* cléibh, *pl. id.*
chliamhuin, *s. m.* son-in-law, *gen.* cleamhna, *pl.* cleamhnacha, *or* cliamhuineacha.
clíthaobh *feom* cli *and* taobh, *s. f.* left side.

cloċórḋa, *adj.* golden-jewelled.
cloiḋeaṁ (see cláiḋeaṁ).
clos, *perf. part,* of cluin, *v. ac.* was heard, having heard.
cluas, *s. f.* an ear, *gen.* cluaise, *pl.* cluasa.
cluin, *v a.* hear, cluinim, I hear; clos, *irr. pres. part.*
cluinimse, I hear, *emph.*, cluintiḋe, used to be heard, would be heard.
cluiċe, a game; *pl.* cluiṫċe; cluiṫċe-caointe, funeral rites, a burial ceremony.
ċluṫṁar, *adj.* close, warm, feathery, comfortable.
cnáiṁreaṁar, *adj.* thick-boned.
cneas, *s. m.* skin, waist, *gen.* cneis, *pl.* cneasa.
cnoc, *s. m.* a hill, *gen. and pl.* cnoic *and* cnuic.
cnoḋa, *s. m. pl.* of cnó, a nut, *gen. like pl. also* cnui.
codail, *v. n.* sleep.
codla, } codlaḋ, } *s. m.* sleep, *gen.* codalta.
coiḋċíos, *s. f.* a fortnight, *also* coiċtiḋis, *gen.* -iḋíse,
cóigeaḋ, *ord. adj.* fifth. (See cuigeaḋ.)
coileán, *s. m.* a whelp, *gen.* -léin, *pl. id.*
cóiṁċéile, *s. m.* a comrade, *gen id. pl.* -líḋé.
coiṁdeaċta, *gen. of* coiṁdeaċt, safety, security.
coiṁéud, *v. ac. imp.* protect, keep, take heed.
coimirc, *s. f., gen.;* coimirce, protection, mercy.
cóiṁiomlán, *adv.* together, entirely.
cóiṁneasa, *adj.* nearest.
coinne, *s. f.* a meeting, a tryst, *gen. id.*
cóir, *adj.* right, just, virtuous, *comp.* córa.
coisg, *infin.* cosg, *imp. v. ac.* hinder, restrain; coisgfeaḋ, would hinder.
coisíḋe, *s. m.* a footman, a henchman, *gen. and pl. id.*
coitċeann, *adj,* universal, public, common.
colba, *s. m.* post, pillar, sceptre; *gen. id. pl.* colbaḋa.
Colla-crionċosaċ, *s. m.* a man's name; "Colla the withered-legged."
collaiġ, *adj.* wicked, bad; *gen. of* collaċ, Cam Collaċ, ṁac Naoi, wicked Ham, son of Noah.
coluṁan, *gen. and pl.* coluṁain; colaṁna, *s. m.* a pillar.
cóṁair, *sub. f.* presence, os coṁair, in presence of.
cóṁairle, *s. f.* counsel, advice; *gen. id. pl.* -leaċa.
coṁal, *s. f.* a handmaid, a maid-servant; *also written* cuṁal; *gen. id. and* cúṁaile, *pl.* cúṁail.
coṁarṫa, *s. m.* a sign, a token; *gen. id. pl.* coṁar ṫuiḋe.
cóṁċoisuiġeaċt, *s. f.* equal pace; *gen.* -eaċta.
cóṁḋáil, *s. f.* meeting; *gen.* cóṁḋála.

coṁḋaingion, *adj.* irresistible, firm, closely knit.
coṁḋaṫaċ, *adj.* many-coloured, of equal dyes.
coṁlainn, *gen. of* coṁlann, a combat.
cóṁnuiḋe, *s. f.* a tarrying, dwelling, rest; *gen. id.*
comórtas, *s. m.* comparing, emulation.
coṁrac, *s. m. gen. and pl.* -raic, fighting, conflicting.
conair, *s. f.* a path, a way; *gen. id. pl.* conairí.
Conall, *s. m.* a man's name, Conall.
concadar, *v. ac. irr. past time,* they saw; *imp.* feic.
Conn ceudċaṫaċ, *gen.* Cuinn ċeudċaṫaiġ, *prop. name,* Conn of the hundred battles; father of King Cormac.
Connaċt, *prob. sub.* Connaught.
ċonnarcsa, *v. ac. emph. form,* I, mys elf have seen.
cor, *s. m.* occasion, a visit, a tune or twist, a cast or throw; ar ċor, so that, to the end that; ar ċor ar biṫ, ar aon ċor, by any means, in any wise.
cor, wearying. (See cur.)
córa, *adj. comp.* of cóir, right, just.
corcurac, *adj.* red, purple.
Cormac *s. m.*, a man's name, *gen.* -Maic, Cormac, son of Art, paramount king of Ireland, A.D. 227-266.
corn, *s. m.* a goblet, a drinking-horn; *gen.* coirn pl. *id.*
corp, *s. m.* a body, a corpse; cuirp, *pl. and gen.*
corp-buíḋe, *adj.* yellow, swarth-bodied.
corraṁuil, *adj.*, wrestler-like, furious.
Corrṫa, wearied.
corúġaḋ, *s. m.* ornament; *p. p.* ornamenting, dressing, arranging.
córuiġ *v. ac.*, arrange, settle, prepare.
cos, *n. f.*, *gen.* coise, a foot, leg, trunk, *pl.* cosa.
cosg, *pres. part. of* coscaim, curbing, restricting.
cosnaṁ, *s. m.* defence; *gen.* cosánta.
cráḋ, *s. m.* torment, anguish; *gen id.* and cráiḋ, *pl* cráḋa.
crann, *s. m.* a tree, a stave, *gen.* crainn, *pl.* -naiḃ *prep. case.*
Crannaċar, *s. m.* a surname of the father of Caoilte.
craoḃ, *s. f.* a bough, a branch; *gen.* -oiḃe, *pl.* -oḃa.
craoiseaċ, *s. f.* a spear, javelin: *pl.* craoiseaċa.
creat, *s. m.* the body, a carcase; *gen.* creata, *pl. id.*
créud, *interrog. pron.* what, for cia an rud?
crios, *s.m.* a girdle, belt, zone; *gen.* creasa, *pl.* creasanna.
cróḋaċt, *s. m.* valour, bravery; *gen. id.*
croíḋe, *s. m.* heart; *gen. id. pl.* croíḋṫe.
crom-ġleann *s. m.* a crooked or winding valley or glen; *gen.* crom-ġleanna, and -ġlinn, *pl.* annta.

cruaḋas, *s. m.* rigour, severity; *gen.* cruaḋais.
cruinne, *s. f.* the globe of the earth; *gen. id.*
cú *s. m. or f.* a greyhound; *gen* cun, con, *prep. case* coin, *or* cuin; *pl.* cuin coin, *or* cona cointe.
ċuaḋais, *v. n.* thou didst go; *2nd per. sing. perf. of irr. v,* téiḋim, *inf.* do clos.
Cuadán, *s. m.* a man's name.
ċuaḋdar, *v. n.* they went.
ċuaiḋ, *v. n. irr. past,* did go, went; *imp.* téiḋ.
ċualadar, *v. ac., irr.* they did hear; *imp.* cluin.
ċualaiḋ *v. ac. irr.* did hear; *imp.* cluin.
cúbarta, *adj.* fragrant.
ċuca, *prep. pron.* unto them.
ċúgad, *prep. pron.* unto thee.
cúgainne, *prep. pron. emp.* unto us ourselves.
cugamsa, *emph. pron.* unto me, to myself.
cuiḃe, *indecl. adj.* becoming, meet, decent, proper.
ċuice, *prep. pron.* unto her.
cuid, *s. f., gen.* coda; a part, a remnant, portion of food.
ċuige, *prep. pron.* unto him.
cuige, cuigeaḋ, cúigṁead } *ord. adj.* fifth; *n.* a fifth.
cúil, *s. f.* a nook, a corner, closet, couch; *gen.* cúile, *pl.* cúileana.
cuileann, *s. m.* the holly-tree; *also* cuilionn, *pl.* cuilinn.
Cuinn. (See Conn.)
cuir, *v. ac.* put; *infin.* cur.
cuireaḋ, was put.
ċuireadar, *v. ac.* they did put, did cause.
cuirfeá-sa, *v. ac. second per sing. cond. emph,* thou wouldst put.
cuirfimíd, we will send.
cuirimse, *emph. form.* I put, *perf.* ċuireas.
ċuirfinn, *v. ac. first per. sing. cond.* I would put or send. (See cuir.)
ċuiris, thou didst put.
cuiseaċ, *s. m.* bonds, chains; *gen.* cúiriġ; *pl.* cuirie.
culaiḋ, *s. m. or f.* suit, apparel, vestments; *gen. id. and* culaḋ; *pl.* culaḋeaċa.
ċum, in order that, *it is used as a preposition and governs genitive case; sub. order.*
Cuṁall, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Finn.
cumasg, *s. m.* a compound, a confection; *gen. and pl.* cumaisc.

cúṁduiġṫe, *adj. indecl.* preserved, chased, covered.
cumus, *s. m.* power, faculty; *gen.* cumais.
cur, *s. m.* weariness, fatigue, irksomeness.
cura, *s. m.* a hero; *gen.* -raiḋ, *pl. id.*
curaid ná craoiḃe ruaiḋe, Knight of the Red Branch.
cuṫaiġ, *adj.* raging, fierce, savage; from cúṫaċ, madness, rage.
oa, *poss. pron.* of his, *from* de, of *and* a, to his *from* do *and* a, of her, to her, of its, to its, of their, to their of or to which; *also prep.* with of.
dá, *a verbal particle sometimes employed for* do, *as* dá ḃai, *for* do ḃi.
dá, *conj.* if, *sometimes put for* ag, at.
dá, *num. adj.* two, *always with a noun.*
dáil, *s. f.* a meeting, gathering; *gen.* dáile
dáiliġ, *v. a.* dáileaḋ, set apart, distributed.
daingean, *s. m.* a stronghold, a fortress; *gen.* daingin; *pl.* daingne.
Dáire, *s. m.* a man's name.
dala, *pref.* as to, as for.
dallán, *sub.* a druidical pillar-stone. (See gallan.)
dalta, *s. m.* a foster child; *gen. id. pl.* dáltaiḋe.
daṁ, *s. m.* an ox; *gen.* daiṁ, *pl. id.*
dam, *prep. pron.* to or for me.
dáṁaiḋ *adj.* skilful, learned, scientific; from dáṁ, a poet, a learned man; also a poem, learning.
daṁsa, *emph. pron.* to me, myself.
dán, *s. m.* fate, destiny, lot; *gen.* dáin *and* dána; *pl.* dánta.
dána, *adi.* savage, bold, intrepid, impudent.
Danain, *s. m.* a tribe of people.
daoine, *s. m.* mankind, people; *pl. of* duine.
dar, *prep.* over, upon, by, through; *also pron for* do ar, *prep.* d'ar, of whom, whose.
dar, *def. v.* thinks or think; dar liom, methinks; dar leis féin, he himself thinks; dar leó, they think.
dara, *ord. adj.* second.
dásaċd, *s. f.* daring, fierceness, boldness; *gen.* -aċda.
dásaċtaċ, *adj.* dauntless, furious.
de, *comp. pron.* of him, of it, *from* de *and* é.
deaċaḋ *for* deaċadar; *3rd. pers. pl. subj. ind. of* teiḋim they went.
deaċadar, *v. n. irr.* they did go; *imp.* téiḋ.
deaċaiḋ, *v. n. irr. third per. sing. subj ind.* did go; *imp.* teiḋ,
deacair, *adj.* difficult; *comp.* deacara.
deacra, *adj.* more difficult.

deáġbaile, *s. m.* a goodly city, town; *pl.* deaġbailte.
deáġḋánta, *s. m.* pleasing poems or poetry, *from* deáġ, good, *and* dán, a poem.
Deáġḋa, *s. f.* a proper name.
deáġḋuine, *s. m.* a good man; *pl.* deáġḋaoine.
deáġlaoċ, *s. m.* a worthy hero; *gen.* deáġlaoiċ; *pl.* deáġ-laoċra.
dealb, *s. m.* form, shape, face, image; *gen.* deilbe, *pl. id.*
dearb, *adj.* persuaded, sure, certain; *comp.* dearbṫa.
dearc, an eye; *s. m. or f. prep. case pl.*, dearcaib
dearg, *adj.* red. *comp.* deirge.
deargaiġ, *v. a.* redden; deargann, does redden; *imp.*
deárna, *v. ac. irr.* did make; *imp.* deun.
deárnaḋ, *v. a. irr.* was made; *imp.* deun.
dearnais, *v.* thou hast done; *imp.* deun.
deiṁin, *adj.* certain, sure, true.
déin, *v. imp. form.* make. (See deun.)
Déirdre, *s. f.* a woman's name.
deireaḋ, déiġeanaċ, *adj.* last, hindermost; *s. m.* end, rear, stern; *gen.* deiriḋ, *pl. id.*
deiriḋse, you yourselves say.
deirimse, *v. ac. irr. emph. from,* I myself say; *imp.* abair; *past* duḃairt.
deis, *adj.* to the right hand; *gen.* deise.
deis, *prep.* after.
ḋén, *v.* I will make; *imp.* deun.
deoċ, *s. f.* a drink; *gen.* díġe, *pl.* deoċa.
deoin, *s. f.* will, consent; *gen.* deóine.
deor, *s. m.* a tear, a drop; *gen.* deoir; *pl.* deórra.
deudḃán, *adj.* white-toothed, *from* deud, a tooth, *and* bán white.
deug, *indec. card. adj.* ten.
deun, *v. a. irr.* make, do.
deunaṁ, *infin.* to make; also deunaṁ, *s. form.* (See deun.)
deunfadsa, *v. emph. form,* I shall or will make.
deunfair, thou wilt do. *2nd pers. ind. fut.* of déanaim.
deunfamaoid, we shall make.
deunta, made, done.
deurfainn, *v.* would say, speak; *1st pers. sin. cond. ind. of* deirim.
di, *pron.* to her, *from* do *and* í.
Dia, *s. m.* God; *gen.* Dé, *pl.* Dée, Deṫe, *and* Deiṫe.
diaiḋ *or* diaiġ, *obs. s. f.* end, conclusion; *only used as a prep.*; a n-diaiġ *after,* m-a ḋiaiġ, *after* him.
diais, *adj.* tw *gen. form of* dís *or* dias.

diana, *adj.* vehement, eager, active, strong; *also* dian.
diansgaoileaḋ, *pres. part.* violent, scattering, *from* dian, vehement, *and* sgaoil, to loose.
Diarmuid, *s. m.* a man's name; *gen.* Diarmuda.
díḃfeirge, *sub. gen. of* diḃfearg, indignation, vengeance.
diḃse, *pron. emph.* to you; ḋíḃ, *pron.* to *or* for you.
dioḃ, *pref. pron.* of them, off or from them.
díoḃsan, *emph. pron.* of themselves.
dioġḃail, *s. f.* damage, destruction, loss, defect; *gen.* -ḃála.
diol, *s. m.* sufficiency, object; *gen.* diola.
diolaṁnaċ, *gen.* ṁnaiġ; *pl.* ṁnaiġe.
diom, *comp. pron. from* de *and* mé, of *or from* me.
dioṁḃaċ, *adj.* dissatisfied, displeased.
diongṁáil, *s. f.* fill, match; *gen.* -ṁála, *pl. id.*
diongṁála, *indec. adj.* perfect, firm, sure, strong; *from* diong *and* dionga, worthy.
diongnad, *v.* would make; *imp.* deun.
diongnaim, *v.* I would make or do; *imp.* deun.
diorma, a troop, *s. m. or f. prep. case* -mannaiḃ, a company, a crowd; *gen.* -maċa.
Diorraing, *s. m.* a man's name.
díreaċ, *adj.* straight, erect, direct.
dís, *s. f.* two persons; *gen.* díse; compare dias, *gen.* déisi, applied only to persons or personified objects.
dísgre, *adj. comp. of* díscir, fierce, active, sudden; also díscre.
díṫ, *s. f.* harm, need, want, deficiency; *gen.* díṫe.
díṫceana, *s. m.* enmity, hatred, ill-will.
díṫċeille, *s. f.* folly, want of sense.
diúlt, *v. ac.* refuse; *inf.* diúltaḋ.
dliġe, *s. m.* law, ordinance; dliġiḋ, *gen. pl.*
dlúṫa, *adj.* close, tight, confined, dlúṫ.
do, *pron.* to him; *also a rel. pron.* which (for a).
do, *verbal particle*, to, *prefixed to inf. present, and also to the prete. ind. affirm.*; *also prep.* to, of; *poss. pron.* thy.
Doḃar, *s. m.* a man's name; father of Diorraing.
doḃrónaċ, *adj.* sorrowful, mournful.
doċar, *s. m.* hurt, loss, mischief, wrong; *gen.* doċair, *pl. id.*
dod, *prep. and poss. pron. for* do do, to thy, *or* for thy; *prop.* doḋ.
dóġa, *s. m.* burning, conflagration; *also* dóġaḋ, *gen. id. and* dóiġte; *pl.* doġta.
dóiḃ, *comp. pron.* to *or* for them.
doiḋeadranna, *adj.* inpenetrable.

dóidláṁa, *s. f. pl. of* dóidláṁ; *gen.* doidláiṁe, from doid, the fist.
dóiġ, *s. f. also* dóiṫ, hope, conjecture; *gen.* dóiṫe.
doire, *sub.* a grove, a wood, a thicket; *gen. id.*
Dolb deud-ṡoluis, *s. m.*; Dolbh, of the shining white teeth.
dom, *pron for* do mo, to my.
doṁan, *s. m.* the world, the universe; *gen.* doṁain, *pl. id.*
don, *prep. cont. of* do, to, *and* an, the, *and* put *for* do'n.
Donn, *s. m.* a man's name; Donn dúṁaċ, *s. m.* Donn of the sandbanks; Donn an oileán, of the islands; Donn Cnuic na n-ós, of the hill of the fawns; Donn Léinċnuic, of the bare hills.
dorn, *s. m.* a fist; *gen.* doirn *and* duirn.
dórse, *pl. of* doras, a door; doirsiḃ, *prep. case.*
dósan, *emph. pron.* to him himself.
dosgailte, *adj.* difficult to loose.
draoi, *s. m.* a druid, augur, a magician; *gen. id. pl.* draoiṫe; *gen. pl.* druaḋ.
draoiḋeaċt, *s. f.* -eaċta, magic, sorcery, divination, *pl. id.*
dreaċ, *s. m.* countenance, aspect; *gen.* dreaċa, *pl. id.*
dréuċta, *s. m. pl. of* dreuċd, dreaċd, *and* dreċd, tales, poems, stories.
droma, *sub.* danger, declaiming against; *also* dromana.
drongaiḃ, *s. f.* tribe, race, people; *prep. case of* droing; *gen.* droinge.
drong-buíḋne, *sub. f.* a tribe, company. (See droing *and* buíḋean.)
druim, *s. m.* a back, the ridge of a hill or house; *gen.* droma; *pl.* dromana.
duan, *s. m. pl.* duana, a poem, poems. (Compare dán.)
duanaċ, *adj.* bardic.
dúḃaċ, *adi.* melancholy, grieved.
Dúḃain, *s. m. gen. form,* Lic Dúḃáin, the flag-stone of Duban.
dúḃairt, *v ac. irr. past.* said, did say. (See deirim.)
duḃairtsean, *v. emph. form,* he himself said.
dúḃán, *s. m.* a hook, a snare; *gen.* dúḃáin, *pl. id.*
duḃ-ċosaċ, *adj.* black-footed.
dúḃradar, *v.* they said; *imp.* abair.
duiḃ-eudan, *s. m.* dark-face.
Duiḃne, *s. m.* a man's name; Ua Duiḃne, the grandson of Dhuibhne.
duiḃ-ṡléiḃe, *s. m.* the black mountain; *gen. of* duḃ-ṡliaḃ.
duine, *s. m.* a man, a person; *gen.* daoine, *pl. id.*

dúinn, *prep. pron.* to us.
duit, *pers. pron.* to thee.
duitse, *emph. pron.* to thee thyself.
dul, *irr. v. infin.* to go, going; *imp.* téiġ.
dúna, *s. m. gen. of* dún, a fort, *also gen.* dúin, *pl. id.*
dúṫċasaċ, *g.* -saiġ, *an adj.* of one's country; *as a noun,* a hereditary proprietor.
dúṫċasaiġ, *gen. pl. of* dúṫċas, hereditary proprietors; *pl.* dúṫċasaiḋe; *also* the place of one's birth.
é, *pers. pron.* he, it; *employed as nom. case after assertive verb* is, *and also after passive verbs.*
é, *pers. pron. acc. case,* him, it.
éaċlaċ *s. m.* a messenger, a post-boy, a courier; *gen.* -laiġ, *pl.* -laiḋe.
eaċra, *s. m. pl.* -raiḋ, steeds, horses.
eagla, *s. f.* fear, terror, timidity.
ealáḋa, *s. f. gen.* -áḋan, learning, art, science; *also* ealáḋan; *gen.* ealáḋna, *pl. id.*
Eaṁuin, *s. f. gen.* Eaṁna, *a prop. name.*
easaonta, *s. m.* disunion, variance, discontent.
easgcáirdeas, *s. m.* enmity; *gen.* -dis, *pl.* -deasa, *and* -diosa.
easláinte, *s. f.* sickness, ill health, an evil disease, a plague; *gen. id. pl.* -tiḋe.
eatorra *or* eatoira, *pron.* between them; *from* eidir, between *and* iad, them.
éideaḋ, *s. m.* armour, clothing; *gen.* -diḋ *and* éidiġṫe, *pl. id.*
éigean, *s. m.* necessity, *gen.* eigin; *also* éigin, *s. f.* force, distress.
eile, *indec. indef. adj. pron.* other.
Eile, *sub. prop. name,* part of Queen's Co. and Tipperary.
Eire, *s. f.* Ireland; *gen.* Eireann *and dat.* Eirinn.
éirġeadar, *v. n.* they arose; *imp.* éiriġ.
éirġeas, he arose.
éirġisse, thou didst rise.
eiric, *s. f.* a ransom, fine (particularly for bloodshed), retribution, restitution; *gen.* eirice.
éiriġ, *v. n.* arise; *inf.* éirġe.
éirleaċ, *part.* slaughtering.
éiroċas, *v. n.* rises; *imp.* éiriġ; eiraċas, shall arise.
éis, *prep.* after, behind; from an obs. *s.* signifying a trace.
éisg, *s. m. gen. and pl. of* iasg, a fish.
éisdeaċt, *or* eisdeaċd, *s. m.* hearing listening.
Eitte, *s. f.* a woman's name.

eoċaiḋ, *s. m. gen.* eoċaḋa, a man's name, Eochaidh.
eoċraċa, *s. f. pl. of* eoċair, a key; *gen.* eoċraċ.
eoġan o eas, *s. m. prper name*, Owen, Eugene, and John; ó eas, from the South.
eud, *s. f. gen. and pl.* euda, jealousy.
eudtrom, *adj. also* eadtrom, light, nimble, brisk, a cascade.
eug, ḋ'éug, *v. n.* died, *or* did die; *imp. and inf. id.; also s. m.* death; *gen.* éig *or* éuga.
euraḋ, *sub.* eura, refusal, denial.
eulogaḋ, *v. n.* has fled, has eloped; *imp.* euloiġ.
eulugaḋ, *s. m. gen.* eulaiġte, escape, desertion, elopement.
eunaṁail, *adj.* light as a bird, bird-like.
fá, *put for* ba, bud, was, fá ḋearḃ, *i.e.*, ba ḋearḃ, it was certain, *sometimes improperly written for* fáṫ, cause, fa *prep.* under, to, unto, fa'n g-clár, under the table, fa'n g-coill, to or through the wood; fa *prefixed to a noun sub., makes it an adverb.* fá ċúl, fá ḋruim, backwards. fa ḋeireaḋ, at length, lastly, or at last; fa ḋeoid, finally, fa ḋo, twice, &c.
fad, *sub. gen.* faid, length; air fad, entirely.
fada, *adj.* long.
fadugaḋ, *pres. parts, also* fadaḋ *and* fadóg, kindling lighting. fadaidim, I kindle, excite, provoke.
fág, *v. ac.* leave.
fágaiḃ, *v. ac.* he left (*old form*), he left, did leave.
fáġáil, *vac. irr. inf.* to get, *imp* fáġ.
fágḃáil, *inf*, to leave, depart from.
fágḃaim, *or* fágaim, I leave.
fágfaḋ, *v. ac.* would leave.
faicfead, *v. ac.* I shall see; *imp.* feuċ.
faicsin, *v. inf.* to see; *imp.* feuċ; *also sub.* seeing.
faill, *s. f.* advantage, opportunity, leisure, *gen.* faille.
fáilte, *s. f.* a welcome, salutation, greeting, *gen. id. pl.* -tíġe *and* teaḋa.
fáinle, *s. f.* a swallow, night-hawk; *also* fáinleóg *and* áinleóg, *gen.* áinleige, *pl.* áinleóga.
faire, *s. f.* a watching; *gen. id. also interjec.* fie, shame.
fáirgeán, *s. m.* a sheath; *gen.* fáirgein; *pl.* fairġeanna.
faitċe, *s. f. also* faiṫ, a field, a plain, a lawn.
fala, *sub.* displeasure.
fan, *v. n.* stay.
fán, *for* fá an, *prep. phrase*, under the, towards the.
fan, *s. a.* wandering, straying, &c.
fánaḋ, *sub.* declivity, steep, descent; *gen.* fánaiḋ.
fanfad, I will stay.

faoi, *prep. pron.* under him *or* it, *also prep.* under, below, beneath, about, around, faoi sin, *adv. phrase,* for that reason.

fár, *prop.* fá'r. *contrac. of* fa air, reason, cause, occasion, fáṫ, *s. m. gen.* fáṫa, *pl. id.*

fásaċ, *s. m.* a wilderness, a desert; *gen,* -aiġ, *pl.* -aiġe, *from obs. adj.* fás, empty, void.

fásgaḋ, *pres. part.* tightening.

faṫaċ, *s. m.* a giant; *gen.* -ṫaiġ, *pl. id. also* aiṫeaċ, *gen.* aiṫiġ, *pl.* aiṫiġe.

feaca, *v. ac. irr.* he saw, *also* feacaiḋ.

feacadar, *v. ac.* they saw, *imp.* feuc.

feaċt, *s. f.* time, place, turn; *gen.* feaċta, *pl. id.* feaċt, n-aon, one time; feaċt n'aill, another time, formerly gaċ uile feaċt, every time; gaċ are feaċd, every other time; an dara feaċd, the second time.

feaċtus, *adv.* once.

feaḋ, *s. f.* extent, length, continuance; air feaḋ, throughout, during.

feadamar, we know. *See next.*

feadar, *defec. v.* I know. *now only used negatively.*

feall, *s. m.* treachery, treason, deceit, *gen.* feille.

fear, *s. m.* a man, a husband; *gen.* fir, *pl. id. and* fea a.

fear, *v. n. inf.* fearṫain, rain.

fearaḋ, was showered, or poured; *also* happening, falling; ro fearaḋ fáilte roiṁe, *i.e.*, welcome was poured out before him.

fearadar, they poured out, or showered.

fearaṁail, *adj.* manly, brave.

fearann, *s. m.* land, ground, country, *gen.* -ainn, *pl. id. also* a field, a farm.

fearċéile, *s. m.* a male companion, a husband, *gen.* firċéile.

feargaċ, *adj. comp.* fiercest, -gaiġe, most savage.

Fearġóir, *s. m.* a man's name, a henchman or attendant of Caoilte.

Fearġus, *s. m.* a man's name.

feárr, *adj.* better, *comp. of* maiṫ.

fearrsadaċ, *adj.* straining (the arms) perhaps from fearrsaid, one of the bones of the Cubet (Ulna).

feart, *s. m. pl.* -ta, a grave, a tomb, *gen. id. also. gen.* feirt, an act, a virtue, a miracle.

fearsda, *also* fearsd, *adv.* forthwith, henceforward, hereafter.

féidir, *adj.* possible; *also s. m.* power, ability.

féiḋmeaċ, *adj.* mighty, needful, necessary; féiḋm, the customary service due from a vassal to his lord.
féin, *pron. part.* own self.
féinniḋé, *s. m. pl.* champions.
féirrde, *adj.* the better of it, *from* fearr, *comp. of* maiṫ, good, *and* de, of it.
féis, *also* féisd, *s. f.* a feast, an entertainment; *gen.* féise, *and* feisde, *pl. id.*
féiṫreaṁar, *adj.* sinewy, lusty, powerful; *from* féiṫ, a sinew, a vein, *and* reaṁar, thick, fat, swollen.
feoil, *s. f.* flesh, *gen.* feóla, *pl.* feolta.
feuċ, *v. ac. irr.* look; feuċain, *infin.*
feurġort, *s. m.* a meadow, a field; *gen.* feurġoirt, *pl. id.*
feuruaiṫne, *adj.* grass-green, *from* feur, grass, *and* uaiṫne, a green colour.
feusda, *s. m.* a feast, *gen. id. pl.* feustaiḋe.
Fiaċa, *pl.* debts, obligations; *prep. case,* fiaċaiḃ: doċ rir sé d' fiaċaiḃ air, he put obligations on him.
Fiaċra, *s. m. gen.* Fiaċraċ, a man's name. Tír Fiaċraċ, *i.e.* Tireragh, in county Sligo.
fiaḋ, *s. m.* a deer, *gen. id. and* fiaiḋ, *pl.* fiaḋa.
fiaḋaċ, *s. m.* a hunting, a prey, venison; *gen.* fiaḋuiġ.
fiaḋain, *dat. of* fiaḋan, wildness; aḃ-fiaḋain, in wildness, wildly.
fiaḋnuise, *s. f.* witness, *also* testimony; *gen. id. pl.* fiaḋnuis, fiaḋnuisiḋe *and* fiaḋnuiseaḋa; a ḃ-fiaḋnuise, in presence (of).
fiafraiġ, *v. a.* inquire, question; *infin.* fiafruiġe.
fiafruiġeadar, they inquired, asked.
fianḃoṫ, *s. f.* tent, hut, hunting-lodge; *gen.* -ḃoiṫ, *pl.* -ḃoṫa.
fian-ċosgar, slaughter of wild beasts.
Fiann, *n. f. gen.* féinne, *pl. id. and* Fianna, *gen. pl.* na ḃ-Fiann, a soldier of the ancient Irish militia.
Fiann, *coll. n. f. gen.* Féinne (Fianna Eireann), the Feni, the celebrated warriors of Fionn MacCumhail.
fiċead, *card. adi.* twenty, a score.
fill, *v. n. imp.* return.
fillfead, I will return; 1*st pers. sing. fut.*
fioċṁar, *adj.* wrathful, fierce, cruel, angry.
fioḋḃa, } *s. f.* a wood, thicket, wilderness; *gen.* -ḃaiḋe,
foḋḃaḋ, } *prep. case. pl.* -ḃaiḋiḃ.
fíon, *s. m.* wine; *gen.* fíona.
Fionn, *s. m.* a man's name, *gen.* Finn.
fionn-ċosaċ, *adj.* fair-footed.

fíor, *adj.* true.
fíorċaoin, *comp. adj.* truly gentle, fíor, true, *and* caoin, gentle.
fíorlaoċ, *s. m.* a true hero *or* knight, *pl.* laoiċ.
fíoruaigneas, *s. m.* a true or real solitude, privacy.
fíoruisge, *s. m.* fresh or spring water.
fios, *s. m.* knowledge, art, science, *gen.* feasa.
fiosaċ, *adj.* knowing, expert, instinctive.
fir, *s. m. gen. of* fear, a man.
fíreolaċ, *adj.* possessed of true knowledge and wisdom, *from* fíor *and* eolaċ, knowing.
fírġlic, *adj.* truly wise, cunning.
fírinne, *sub.* the truth.
fis, *n. f. gen.* fise, a vision.
fitċe, *card. adj*; *also* fitċiod, fiċid, *and* fiċitt, twenty, a score.
fleáḋ, *s. f.* a feast *or* banquet; *gen.* fleiḋe, *pl.* fleáḋa.
fleisg, *i.e.*, gleann fleisge, *a prop. name*, Glenflesk; also *gen.* of fleasg, a garland.
foċair, *s. f.* presence, company, *used only with a preposition, as* ann a bfoċair, in their presence.
focal, *s. m. gen.* -ail, a word, mandate, promise; *gen.* focail, *pl. id. and* focla.
foċtas, *v. ac.* he asks; foċt, *s. f.* interrogation.
foġaċ, *s. m.* a marauder, plunderer; foġaċ feáḋa, *same.*
fóġlaċ, *adj.* fearful, destroying, ravaging.
fóġlasaim, *v. a.* I grow pale.
foġluġaḋ, robbery.
fóġnaṁ, *s. f.* use, service, benefit; *gen.* fóġnaiṁ.
fogus, *prep.* near, close to, *also* fogasg.
fóil, *s. f.* awhile, *adv.* go fóil, for a while; fóil, *interjec.* softly.
foillriġ, *v. a.* show, publish; *infin.* iuġaḋ.
foillriġeaḋ, *pass. v. past tense.* was announced, proclaimed.
foirbṫe, *adj.* older, fuller, more perfect, advanced in age.
foirdéargaḋ, *pres. part*, reddening with blood, wounding.
foirfe, *adj.* older, fuller, more perfect, advanced in age.
foisdionaċ, *adj.* sedate, serious, tranquil.
folt, *s. m.* the hair of the head, a tail; *gen.* fuilt.
foluaṁain, *part.* skipping, bustling, with a giddy motion, distraction.
forċóiṁeud, *sub.* protection, safeguard, watching; *gen.* forcoiṁéid.
fosd, *v. ac.* stop, *also* hire or retain, hinder.
fosgailte, *part adj.* opened, laid bare; *imp.* fuasgail.

freagair, *v. a.* answer, *imp.* -gra, *and* -gairt.
freagraḋ, *s. m.* an answer; *gen.* freagarṫa.
fris, *prep. pron. old form of* leis, with him, of him, through him, by him.
friṫeolaṁ, *perf. part,* attending, ministering; friṫ, *s. f.* suit, attendance.
fuagair, *v. n.* announce, proclaim, publish; *imp.* -gra *and* -gairt.
fuair, *v. ac.* did find. (See fáġ.)
fuaradar, *v. ac. irr.* they did find; *past tense of* fáġ.
fuaṫ, *s. m.* hatred, abhorrence; *gen* fuaṫa.
fuíġeall, *s. m.* residue, remainder; *gen.* fúiġill *and* fuiġle.
fuilingṫe, *adj.* patient, enduring, suffering, *also* fuilin-geaċ,
fuil-ḃeartaċ, *adj.* bloody-deeded.
fúiġeam, *v. ac.* we get, receive; *imp.* fáġ.
ḟuigfear, *v. pass.* will be found.
fúigfear, *v. ac.* thou shalt leave.
fúigfeam, *v. ac.* we will leave; *imp.* fág.
fúigfiḋ se, *v. ac.* he will leave.
fúiġid, *v. ac.* they get; *imp.* fáġ.
fuil, *sub. v.* it is; ḟuil? is it?
fuilriot (*old form*) *v. n.* they are, *imp.* bí (*modern form*) ḃ-fuil siad *and* ḃ-fuilid.
fuilti,, *v. sub.* ye are; *2nd form of* tá.
fuiluġaḋ, *v. n. part.* reddening with blood, cutting, *imp.* fuiliġ.
fuláir, *n. f.* excuse, permission; ní fuláir duit, you must, *i.e.*, (there is) no excuse for you (to avoid it); is fuláir dam, it is (an excuse) free for me (to do as I please in the matter); *with the negativec* fuláir *conveys the idea of obligation; with the assertive verb it has a contrary meaning. It is not used except in such sentences.*
furrusa, *adj.* easier.
fusaide, *adj. comp. of* fusa, easy.
fuṫa, *prep. pron.* under them.
ga, *s. m.* a javelin, a spear; *gen.* gaṫ. *pl.* gaéṫa; *other forms of gen. sing.* gae, gaí, gaoi, *and nom. pls.* gai, gaoi, gaeṫa, *and* gaioṫa.
gaḃ. *v. ac.* seize go, come; gaḃann, does seize; *inf.* gaḃáil.
ġaḃadar, they went.
gaḃáil, *s. f.* taking, seizing, a capture, *gen.* -ála.

gabla, *adj.* fork-shaped, divided; *also s. f. pl. of* gabal, a fork, a prong, a branch, a gable.
gaċa, *also* gaċ, *indec. indef. pron.* every, each thing, each time.
gairm, *s. f.* a summons, decree, proclamation; *gen.* garma, *pl. id., and* garmanna.
gaisge, *s. f.* valour, prowess, heroism; *gen. id.*
galar, *s. m.* disease, distemper; *gen.* galair, *and* galara, *pl. id.*
gallán, *sub.* a pillar-stone; *gen.* galláin; *from* gall, a pillar-stone.
gaoṫ, *s. f. gen.* gaoiṫe, the wind; *pl.* gaoṫa, gan, *prep.* without.
gar, *s. m.* profit, advantage, gain, good; *also adj.* near nigh to; *also prep.* near, close to.
ġaráiḋ glúnduḃ, *s. m.*; *gen.* ġaraid ġlúnduiḃ, Garaidh of the black knees.
garḃ aḃa, *s. f.* a rough river; *also* aḃann, a river; *gen.* aiḃne, *pl.* aiḃne; garḃ-aḃa na ḃ-Fiann, the rough river of the Feni, now called Leaṁain, *i.e.*, the river Laune, flowing from the Lake of Killarney (Loċ Léin) into Dingle Bay.
garḃ, *s. m.* a proper name.
garra, *s. m.* warriors, soldiers, domestic troops.
gearr, *v. ac.* cut, cut down, mow, slice; *imf.* gearrad.
geas, *s. m. pl.* geasa; *prep. case* geasaiḃ, a bond, a religious vow, an oath, a charm.
géire, *adj., comp. of* geur, sharp, keen, subtle.
ġeoḃad, *v. n. irreg.* I will go; *imp.* téiġ.
ġeuḃad, *v. ac.* I will take, receive; *imp.* gaḃ.
ġeuḃam, *v. n. irreg.* we will go (*old form*).
gíḋ, *conj.* though, although, how be it, yet.
gíḋḃe, *comp. indef. pron.* whoever, whatever, he that; *contr form of* gíḋ ḃ'é.
gíḋeaḋ, *conj.* how be it, although, though, nevertheless, yet.
gil-ṁéurac, *adj.* the white-fingered.
giolla, *s. m.* an attendant, man-servant, a page; *gen. id. pl.* giollaiġe *and* giollaiḋe *and* giollada.
giollaiġeaċt, *s. f.* attendance, service.
gion, *conj.* though notwithstanding; gion go, sometimes although, sometimes although not.
glac, *v. ac.* take; *imf.* glacaḋ.
glais-Fhiann, *gen.* glais-Féinne, the green-coated Feni.
glan-luaite, *comp. adj.* pure-swift; lúa, quick.

glan-raḋarcaċ, *adj.* clear-sighted, bright-viewed.
glaoḋ, *s. m.* a shout, call; *gen.* glaoiḋ.
glas ó Mhaiġ Bhreaġ, the pale or sallow-faced man from the plain of Bregia.
gleann, *s. m.* a valley, a glen; *gen.* gleanna *and* glin, *pl.* gleannta.
gloine, *s. f.* a glass, glass; *gen. id. pl.* gloinní.
Glór, *s. m.* a man's name; also noise, *gen.* glóir.
gluais, *v. ac. and n.* go, march; ġluais, *v. ac. or n.* he, &c. went; ġluaiseadar, they went, departed.
gnaiṫ-Fhiann, *gen.* gnáiṫ-Fhéinne, *s. m.* standing army of Feni.
go, *conj.* until, that; *adv.* still, yet; *before an adj. changes latter to adv.*, *also prep.* to, unto, with; *also s. m.*. deceit.
goin, *s. f.* a wound, a stroke, a hurt; *gen.* goine.
goineaċ ón Eaṁuin, *s. m.* the wounder from Eamhuin.
gorm-ḟuinneógaċ, *adj.* blue-windowed.
goṫan gil-ṁeuraċ, *s. m.* the loud-voiced, white-fingered man; guṫ, the sound of the voice.
grá, *s. m.* love, affection, charity; *gen. id. and* gráḋa.
Gráinne, *s. f.* Grainne, generally rendered Grace: daughter of Cormac, and heroine of the story.
grianán *s. m.* a summer-house, bower, a sunny spot, a royal palace; *gen.* grianáin, *pl. id.*
gruaḋ, *s. m. or f.* a cheek, a brow; *also* gruaiḋ.
guala, *s. f. gen.* gualann, a shoulder; *prep. case* gualainn; *pl.* guailne.
gur, *conj.* that; *prep.* until; also *part.* before verbs,
gurab, *form of* gurba *or* gur ab eaḋ, that it is, was, *or* is.
í, *pers. pron.* she, her; also a *prep.*
i, *s. f.* an island, *gen. id.*
iad *pers. pron.* they, them.
iar *adv.* after, afterwards: *also indec. sub.* the end, last extremity, the west.
iarainn, *sub.* (made) of iron; *gen.* of iarann, iron.
iarr, *v. ac. imf.* iarraiḋ, ask, demand, inquire, invite, entreat; iarrann, is wont to ask; iarras, *v. ac.* asks (*hist. pres.*)
iarraiḋ *or* iarraḋ *and* iarratas, *sub.* asking, a request, petition, invitation prayer, an attempt to strike; *gen.* iarrata, *pl. id.*
iasg, *s. m.* a fish, *gen.* éisg, *pl. id*; *also* iasc, *gen.* éisc, *pl. id.*

áṫġlas, *adj. gen. m.* iaṫġlais *fem.* iaṫġlaise, *comp. id.* green-landed, emerald, *from* iaṫ, *s. f.* a land, a country, a region, *and* glas, green.
iḃ, *v. ac.* iḃeadar, they, drank, or did drink.
idir, *prep.* between, *adv.* at all, *conj.* both, *also* eidir.
íġ, *sub.* a collar, a ring; *also* tallow, grease.
imċian, *adj.* far, remote, long.
imḋeargaḋ, *s. m.* reproach, rebuke, reproof; *gen.* imedargṫa *pl. id.*; *also* punishment.
imeagla, *s. f.* great fear, dread, terror; *gen. id. from* im, *and* eagla, fear.
imirt, *inf. of* imir, to play, acting upon; also *s. f. gen.* imiorṫa, a play.
imlinn, *s. f.* the navel; *gen.* imlinne, *pl.* imlinni, *also* imleacán.
imreaṁar, *adj.* very thick, fat, fleshy, plump; *the prefix* im *here is intensitive.*
imreasán, *s. m.* strife, contention; *gen.* imreasáin, *also* imreas; *gen.* imris, *pl. id.*
imṫeaċd, *s. f.* departure, progress, migration, an adventure, a feat; *gen.* imṫeaċda.
imṫiġ, *v. n. inf.* imṫeaċt, go, depart.
iná, *adv.* than; *form of* ioná, sometimes 'ná.
inar, *prep. pron.* in our; ann, in, *and* ár, our.
inċinn, *s. f.* the brain, brains; *gen.* inċinne.
inḟeaḋma, *adj. indec.* serviceable, fit for active service.
inġín, *s. f.* a daughter, a virgin; *also* inġeán *and* inġíon; *gen.* inġíne, *pl.* inġeana.
inneósad, *v. ac.* I will tell, relate; *fut. of* innisim.
innis, *v. ac.* tell, relate; *infin.* innsin, innse innisin.
innisin, *inf.* to tell, to relate; innistearsan, *v. ac. emph. form*, is told, related.
innistriḃ, *sub. dat. pl.* the openings of the head and ears.
innsin, *s. f.*, innise, *gen.* a telling, relating.
iol-daṫaċ, *s. m.* a man's name, the many-coloured man.
iol-ḟaoḃar, *s. m.* many-edged [weapons]; iol, *a compositive part. signifying* much, many, variety; iol *is also an obs. verb, meaning* change or chequer; faoḃar, the edge of a sword or tool; *gen.* iol-ḟaoḃair, *pl. id.*
iolṁaoine, *s. f. gen. of* iolṁaoin, varied wealth, riches, chattels.
iomáin, *s. f.* a game, a hurling match, *pl.* iomána; *also* tiomáin, *v. ac.* toss, drive, throw, hurl.
iománuiḋe, *pres. part.* hurling, driving; *imp.* iomáin *or* tiomáin.
iomarḃaḋ, *s. f.* a dispute, controversy, strife; *also* iomarḃaiġ; *gen.* iomarḃaiḋe, *pl. id.*

iomċair, *gen.* iomċar, *v. ac.* carry, bear, behave, endure.
iomḋa, *adj. indec.* much, many.
iomdaḋ, *sub. gen. of* iomda *or* iomdaiġ, a couch, a bed.
iompuiġ, *v. ac.* turn, return; *imp.* iompóġ, *also* umpuig.
iomraḋ, *s. m.* a discourse, dispute; *gen.* iomraiġ *and* iomraiḋte, *pl. id.*
iomraḋ, discourse; *s. m. prep. case* iomráiḋtiḃ, conversation, report.
iomṫusa, *prep.* as for, concerning, with regard to.
ionad, *s. m.* a place, tryste, an appointment, deputy, *also* ionnad; *gen.* ionnuid.
ionaṫar *s. m.* the entrails, the bowels; *gen.* ionaṫair.
ionga, *s. f. gen. pl. id.* iongan, a nail [of the finger], a hoof, a claw, a talon; riches, treasure; *pl.* ingne *and* iongna.
iongna, *s. m., also* iongangas, a wonder, miracle, surprise, *also* iongnaḋ; *pl.* ionganta.
ionṁus, *s. m.* ri *also* onṁus *and* ionṁas,
ionnat, *prep pron.* in thee.
ionnla, *v. s. m.* washing; *gen.* ionnalta.
ionnṁuin. *or* inṁuin, *adj.* dear, loving, courteous, affable; *reg. comp.*
ionnsaiḋ, *s. s. gen.* ionnsuiḋ; *pl.* ionnsuiḋe, an approach, invasion, attack, siege, assault.
ionnsuiḋ, approached, drew near; *imp. and infin. id.*
ionnta, *prep. pron.*, in them.
ionnus *conj.* so that, insomuch that, however.
is, *the assertive verb* is, it is; *perfect tense* ba, or buḋ; *future* bus; *subj. pres.* ab, *subj. perfect* bad.
lá, *s. m.* a day, *gen*; lae, laoi, *dat.* ló; *pl.* laeṫe, laeṫa; lá n-ann, *i. e.* lá da raiḃ ann, a day there was in it, *or,* once upon a time.
labair, *v. ac.* speak; *inf.* labairt.
láidir, *adj.* strong, mighty; *comp.* láidire *and* láidre.
láidreaċt, *s. f.* strength, force; *gen.* -eaċda.
laiġin, *s. pl.* the province of Leinster; *gen.* laiġean.
láiṁ, *prep. case*; *pl.* láṁa.
láiṁ re, *prep.* near, beside, at hand; *dative form of* láṁ *after preposition understood.*
láiṁeuċtaċ, *adj.* mighty-handed.
láṁ, *s. f. gen.* láiṁe, a hand.
láṁ, *v. ac.* dare, presume; *inf.* láṁaḋ.
láṁfad, *v. ac.* I will dare, take in hand, feel, meddle with.
láṁfar, *v. ac.* it will be dared: *passive verb used impersonally.*
lánáḋṁéil, *adj.* wondrous; also lánáiḋbeil.
lánáilne, *adj. gen. of* lánálainn, very beautiful.

lántalaṁ, *s. m. or f.* the very earth, soil, land; *gen.* -lṁan, *pl.* -lta; lán *in composition means* perfection, enough, well.

lántsoillse, *s. f.* effulgence; *gen. and pl. id., also pl.* lánt-soillsiġe; *the* t *in this word is introduced as an eclipsing letter.*

laoċ, *s. m.* a hero, champion, soldier; *gen.* laoiċ, *pl. id.*

laoċḋa, *adj.* heroic.

laoġaire, *s. m.* a man's name.

lár, *s. m.* midst, presence, the ground, the floor; *gen.* láir.

láṫair, *s. f.* presence, company; *generally used adverbially* a láṫair, do láṫair, in presence of.

le, *prep.* with, *also* re, (*old form*).

leaba, *or* leapa, *s. f.* a bed; *gen* leabṫa, *pl.* leapṫaċa.

leaċt *s. m.* a grave, gravestone, a pile of stones in memory of the dead; *gen.* -ċta, *pl.* -ċtaiġe.

leaṁan, *s. f.* the river Laune, flowing from Lakes of Killarney into the sea at Castlemaine Harbour; *gen,* leaṁaine.

lean, *v. ac. inf.* -aṁain, follow.

leanán, *s. m. or f.* a lover, a spouse; *gen.* -áin, *pl. id.* leanán-siġe, a familiar spirit, a fairy-lover.

leanadar, *v. ac.* they did follow; *imp.* lean,

leanfad, *v. ac.* I will follow,

leansa, *emph. from,* follow thou.

leat, *prep. pron.* with thee, *from* lé *and* tú.

leaṫan-arm, *s. m.* a broad weapon, from leaṫan, broad, *and* arm, armour, weapons; *gen.* -airm, *pl. id and* arma, *prep. case pl.* leaṫan-armaiḃ.

leaṫan-ṁór, *adj.* broad and great, or wide, expansive *dat. f.* leaṫan-ṁóir.

leaṫḃróg, *g'n.* leaṫḃróige, *s. f.* half a shoe, *i. e.* one shoe; *pl.* leaṫḃróga, *used as a soubriquet of great contempt.* (See leaṫ.)

léi, *prep. pron.* with her.

léig, *v. ac.* let, give, *or* put; *inf.* léigean; *also* léigion, to let.

léigeadar, they did let *or* loose.

léigfeaḋ, would let.

léigfeam, *v. ac.* we will let; *also* leigfimid.

léigfinnse, *emph. form,* I myself would let, *1st scog. cond. mood.*

léigiḋ, do ye or you let.

léigis, *v. ac. 2nd sing. past* thou didst let, suffer, put away.

léiġṫeoir, *s. m.* a reader; *gen.* léiġṫeora, *pl.* léiġṫeóiriḋe.

léine, *s. f.* a shirt, a linen garment; *gen. id. pl.* léinteáċa.

leis, *prep. pron.* with him; *also prep.* by (*before a vowel*).

leiṫ, *s. f. dat. case of* leaṫ, a half, a moiety, a part; *in composition same as "ward" in Eng. as,* leaṫ-ḟiar, westward, leaṫ ṫeas, southward, leaṫ ṫuaiḋ, northward, leaṫ ḟoir, eastward; where one of a pair is intended to be pointed, leaṫ is employed, as ar leaṫ ġluin, on one *knee*; leaṫ-ḟúil, one eye; *also in adverbial phrases*; *as* a leiṫ, to the charge of, air leiṫ, apart, fá leiṫ, severally, leaṫ ré, beside.

leó, *prep. pron.* with them.

leoġan, *s. m. or* leo, leon, *or* leoṁan, a lion; *gen.* leoṁain, *pl. id.*

leóṁainnse, *v ac. emph. form,* I would dare: *1st sing. cond. mood of* láṁ, dare.

leór, *adj. no comp.* sufficient, enough; *also* lór.

leórḋóiṫin, *s. f.* sufficiency, enough; *also* lórḋaoṫain.

lérġlan, *adj.* clear-bright.

liag *or* leac, *s. f.* a flag, a stone, tombstone; *gen.* leice, *dat.* leic *and* lic, *pl.* leaca.

liaṫluaċra, *probably refers to the district or land of the withered rushes*; liaṫ, gray, *and* luaċra, *gen. and pl. of* luaċair, a rush, luaċraċ, full of rushes.

lifeaċair, *s. m.* surname of Cairbre, King of Ireland, A. D. 268. Keating states that he was called Lifeachair, from having been fostered near the river Liffey.

ling, *v. ac. or n.*, leap, skip, spring, press, fly; *inf. id.*

linn-ḟiaclaċ, *adj.* of the many teeth, surname of the celebrated artificer léin from whom loċ léin is called.

linne, *emph. form of* linn, *prep. pron.* with *or* to us.

liom, *prep. pron.* with me, liomsa, *emph. form.*

líon, *v.* fill; *also s. m.* a quantity.

lionán, *sub. probably* the little hamlet of Leenane in Joyce's country, Co. Galway.

lir, *s. m.* the father of Mananan.

ló, *prep. case of* la, *s. m.* a day. (*See* la.)

loċ léin, *s. m. gen.* loċa lein, the Lakes of Killarney, now only applied to the lower lake.

loċlannaċ, *s. m. nom. sing. and gen. pl.* aiġ, Danes, foreigners.

loingeas, *s. m.* a navy, fleet; *gen,* loingis, *also* luingios *gen.* luingis.

loinneaċa, *adj.* glittering, shining, brilliant; *also* loinnreaċ *and* loinnearḋa.

loisg, *v. ac.* burn; *infin.* losgaḋ; loisgeann, *v. ac.* burns.
loit, *v. ac. inf.* lot, wound; loiteaḋ, *past pass.* was wounded, hurt.
lom-loisgneaċ, *adj.* with a mighty sound; loisgneaċ, loud sounding; *and* lom *is merely an intensive.*
long, *n. f. gen.* loinge *and* luinge, *dat.* loing, a ship.
longaiḃ, *prep. case, pl. of* long.
lorg, *gen. and pl.* luirg *or* loirg, a track, footstep, a trace; *also a* fac-simile, progeny; ár lorgna, *emph. form,* our track; air lorg na sean, in imitation of the ancients.
lorgaire, *s. m. gen. id. pl.* lorgairiḋe, a tracker, pursuer, follower.
lorgaireaċt, *and* -eaċd, *s. f.* tracking, pursuit, search, inquiry; *gen.* -eaċda.
luaḋfaiḋe, *cond.* should be mentioned, betrothed.
luaiḋ, *v. inf.* luaḋ, speak of, mention.
luaiṫe, *adj. comp. of* luaṫ.
luas, *s. m.* swiftness, despatch; *gen.* luais, le luas a ċos, by the swiftness of his feet, da luas, as swiftly as possible.
lúaṫġáir, -áire, *s. m.* joy, mirth, gladness, a shout of joy or triumph; *also* luaṫġáir, *from* luaṫ, quick, swift, *and* gáire, laughter.
luċt *or* luċd, *s. m.* a clan, folk, people, a class of persons; *gen. id. and* luċda.
luġaiḋ, *n. m. gen.* luiġḋeaċ, Lugaidh, a man's name.
luimneaċ, Limerick, originally the name of the Lower Shannon. The site of the city was anciently called Ros dá ḟoileaċ, *which see.*
lúireaċ, *s. m. or. f. pl.* -aċa a coat of mail, a breastplate, armour; *gen.* lúiriġ *and* lúiriġe.
ma, *conj.* if.
mac, *s. m.* a son; *gen.* mic *and* meic; *pl.* maca; mac leaḃair, a copy of a book.
maċaire, *s. m.* a field, plain, field of battle; *gen. id. pl.* -riḋe, -riḋ, *and* -riġ.
macaoṁ, *s. m.* a child, a young man; *gen.* macaoiṁ, *pl.* macaoṁa; macaoṁ mná, a young girl.
macsaṁail, *s. m.* an equal, equivalent, fellow match; *gen.* -aṁla, *pl. id. from* mac a son, *and* saṁail, like.
mactíre, *s. m.* a wolf; *gen.* mic-tíre, *i. e.* son of the (wild) country; *compare* madraḋ allta, *and* cú allta a fierce dog, *from* cú, a hound, madaḋ madraḋ, a dog, *and* allta, fierce, savage; *also* faol-cú, a fierce hound, a wolf.

mᴀenṁuıᵹe, *gen. n. f.* of mᴀenṁᴀᵹ, a large, level tract round Loughrea, Co. Galway.
mᴀᵹ, a field, a plain; *gen.* mᴀıᵹe, *and* ṁáᵹᴀ, *pl. id.*
mᴀᵹ-ḃꞃéᴀᵹ, the fine plain, same as Breaghṁagh, or plain of Bregia.
mᴀıꝺeᴀn, *also* mᴀıꝺın, *s. f.* the morning; *gen.* mᴀıꝺne; *pl.* mᴀıꝺın.
mᴀıḋm, *n. f. gen.* mᴀḋmᴀ, a defeat, breast, a rally, a flight; *pl.* mᴀḋmᴀnnᴀ, ımṫeᴀċꞇ nᴀ mᴀḋmᴀ, retreat from battle; mᴀıḋm ꞅléıḃe, a sudden eruption of waters from a mountain.
mᴀıᵹnéıꞅ, *s. f.* a woman's name.
mᴀıꞃ, *v.* live; *inf.* mᴀꞃṫᴀın *and* mᴀıꞃeᴀċꞇuın; *also* exist, endure; mᴀıꞃꞅıḋ, I will or shall live.
mᴀıꞃeoḃᴀḋ, *v. ac. cond.* would kill; *cond. mood* of mᴀꞃḃ.
mᴀıꞅeᴀċ, *adj.* seemly, handsome, graceful, beautiful; *comp.* -ıᵹe.
mᴀıꞅeᴀḋ, *conj.* therefore, if so it be, well then; *contr. fr.* má ıꞅ eᴀḋ, if it is it.
mᴀıṫ, *adj.* good, excellent; *also s. f.* good service.
mᴀıṫe, *n. pl.* mᴀıṫıḃ, *prep. case* the nobility, the good chiefs, leaders.
mᴀoıḋeᴀṁ, *s. m. gen.* mᴀoıḋꞇe, boasting, upbraiding, joy, grudging; *v. ac.* mᴀoıḋ; *inf.* mᴀoıḋeᴀṁ to boast, envy, grudge.
mᴀoıleᴀnn, *s. m.* the summit or ridge of a hill; *gen.* -lın.
mᴀoılꞇꞅleıḃe, *gen. of* mᴀoıl-ꞅlıᴀḃ, a bare, bald mountain, *fr.* mᴀol, bald, blunt, hornless, *and* ꞅlıᴀḃ, *s. m.* a mountain; *gen.* ꞅléıḃe; *pl.* ꞅléıḃꞇe.
mᴀoṫꞅꞃól, *s. m.* mᴀoṫꞅꞃóıl, soft, smooth, satin, *fr.* mᴀoṫ, *adj.* soft, tender, delicate, smooth, *and* ꞅꞃól, satin, gauze, crape; *also* a flag or streamer.
mᴀꞃ, *adv.* as like, wherein.
mᴀꞃᴀ, *s. f. gen. of* muıꞃ, the sea; *pl.* mᴀꞃᴀ.
mᴀꞃᴀ n-ıoċꞇ, *gen. of* Muıꞃ n-ıoċꞇ. the Iccian Sea, between England and France.
máꞃᴀċ, *s. m.* morrow; *adv.* ᴀ máꞃᴀċ, to-morrow.
mᴀꞃḃ, *v. ac.* kill, slay; *inf.* mᴀꞃḃᴀḋ.
mᴀꞃḃᴀꝺ *part sub.* killing, slaughter. (*See* mᴀꞃḃ.)
máꞃḃᴀḋ, *v. pass.* was killed.
Máꞅ, *s. m. gen.* Máıꞅ, a man's name.
mᴀꞅlᴀḋ, *s. m. gen.* mᴀꞅlᴀıḋ, an affront, shameful treatment, injury, scandal; *also* mᴀꞅlᴀ, *gen. id.* mᴀꞅluᵹᴀḋ, same; *gen.* mᴀꞅluıᵹꞇe, *pl. id.*
máṫᴀıꞃ, *s. f.* a mother; *gen.* máṫᴀꞃ; *pl.* mᴀıṫꞃe, *and* máıṫꞃeᴀċᴀ; *gen. pl.* mᴀıṫꞃeᴀċ; *prep. case* máıṫꞃeᴀċᴀıḃ.

mbaḋ *for* m-baḋ *sub. v.* was, were.
mé, *pers. pron.* I; *pl.* sin.
meaḋar-ġlóraċ, *comp. adj.* joyousness; *fr.* meaḋair, joy, mirth, *and* glór, speech, the voice.
mear, *adj.* valiant, sprightly, joyous.
mear-ċalma, *comp. adj.* actively-brave, valiant, stout, strong, (*See* mear.)
mear-ṁeanmnaċ, *comp. adj.* glad, joyous, courageous, magnanimous. (*See* mear.)
mearḃal, *s. m. gen.* -ḃail, a state of heedlessness, trance, error; urċur mearḃail, a random shot; air mearḃail, wandering.
meargánta, *adj.* swift, brisk, perverse, obstinate.
meas, *v. ac. imp. inf. id.* suppose, count, consider, tax, estimate, esteem, weigh, calculate.
measa, *adj. comp. of* olc, bad.
méid, *s. f.* quantity, number, magnitude, size; *gen.* méide; an ṁéid, inasmuch.
Meiḋir [ó-bheinn Leiṫ] from the gray peak.
meiḋreaċ, *adj. also* meaḋraċ, joyous, glad, festive, lively, *fr.* meaḋair, joy.
meirge, *n. f. pl.* meirgiḋe, ensign, standard.
meisge, *s. f.* drunkenness, exhilaration from drink; *gen. id. adj. also* meisgeaḋ, *and* ar meisge, drunk, exhilarated.
meuduġaḋ, *sub.* increase, addition; *also inf. of* meúduiġ, increase, multiply, enlarge.
méur, *s. m.* a finger; *gen.* méir; *pl.* méura; *also* a toe; meur a ċoise, his toe.
mian, *s. m.* wish, pleasure, inclination, desire; *gen.* miana, *pl. id.*
mic, *gen. of* mac, a son.
míle, *s. m. gen. and pl. id.* a mile.
míleaḋta, *adj.* brave, gallant, courageous; míleaḋ, a soldier, a champion.
milleán, *s. m. gen.* milleáin, *pl. id.* blame, upbraiding.
min-éun, *s. m. prep. case,* min-éunaiḃ, a little bird; *fr.* mion, small, *and* eun, a bird; *gen.* éin *and* eóin.
mínċorcra, *adj.* smooth-crimson, *fr.* mín *and* corcra.
míniġ, *v. ac.* make smooth, explain, expound, sooth, declare, open; *inf.* míniuġaḋ; *fr.* mín, smooth.
Mioḋċuarta, *sub.* the banquetting hall at Tara.
mion-ċaora, *s. f.* a small sheep; mion, small, *and* caora, a sheep; *gen.* caoraċ, *pl.* caoiriġ.
Mis, *sub.* Slieve Mish in Kerry.

mise, *pers. pron. emph.* I, myself.
mitid, *s. f. (found in this form only)* a proper *or* due time.
mná, *s. f. gen. and pl. of* bean, a woman, wife.
mnáiḃ, *s. f. prep. case of* mna, women.
mnaoi, *s. f. dat. case of* bean, a woman.
mó, *comp. of* mór, great, large.
mo, *poss. pron.* my.
moċ-ḋáil, *s. f.* an early meeting; *gen.* moċ-ḋáile.
moiċéirġe, *s. f.* early rising; *gen. id.*
móirġnioṁ, *s. m.* a great deed or act, exploit; *gen.* móir-ġnioṁa; *pl.* -ġnioṁra.
móirleaṫan, *adj.* broad; *dat. f.* -ain, expansive; *fr.* mór, great, *and* leaṫan, wide, broad.
móirṫeiṫeaṁ, *s. m.* a great sudden flight; *gen.* -ṫeiṫṁe; -ṫeiṫṁeaċ, a fugitive.
móirṫréud, *s. m.* a great flock, a herd; *from* mór *and* tréud, a flock.
mónadán, *s. m.* a whortleberry, bilberry; *gen. and pl.* -dáin; *compare* mónóg, a bogberry, a mossberry; *fr.* móin, a bog, a mountain.
mór, *adj.* great, mighty, large, extensive; *comp.* mó *and* móide.
Mórallcaċ, *s. m.* a technical name for the great sword of Diarmuid; *fr.* mór, great, *and* allcaċ, fierce.
mórán, *s. m.* many, much, a multitude; *gen.* -áin.
mórḃuíḋean, *s. f. gen.* mor-buiḋne, great troops, companies, multitudes; *prep. case pl.* -naiḃ.
mórċnoc, *s. m. gen. form,* mórcnuic, a great hill.
mórḋálaċ, *adj.* proud, magnificent, boasting; *fr.* mór *and* dáil, an assembly.
Mórna, *s. m.* Morna, a proper name, ancestor of Clanna Mórna.
mórṡrónaċ, *adj.* large-nosed; *fr.* mór *and* srón, the nose.
móruaisle, *s. m. gen. and pl. id.* the great nobles.
Muaḋán, *s. m.* a man's name, the attendant of Diarmuid; *gen.* -ain.
Muaiḋ, *s. f.* the river Moy in Mayo.
muin, *s. f.* the back, the neck, and shoulder; *gen.* muine.
muinntir, *s. f.* a family people; *gen.* -tire.
muir n-ioċt, *n. gen.* (*See* mara n-ioċt.)
mullaċ, *s. m.* the top, summit, chief of anything; *gen.* -aiġ, *pl.* -aiġe.
muna, *conj.* unless, if not.
Murċaḋ, *s. m.* Murċaḋa a man's name.

n-a, *pron.* her; ó n-a h-atair, from her father; *the* n *being merely introduced for the sake of euphony.* (See a.)

na, *gen. sing. and pl. of* an, the; ná, *adv.* not, *properly* no; *also put for* ioná; *conj.* than, neither, nor.

na, *contr. form of* ina, in his, in her, in their; *also neg. part. used with imp. mood,* not, let not.

naċ, *adv.* not, that not; *used negatively and interrogatively.*

naċar, *adv.* that not; *often contracted to* n'ár.

naoi, *adj.* nine.

naonḃar, *s. m.* nine persons; *gen.* -ḃair.

nár, *adv.* not, let not, may not; *from* ná *and* ro, *a prefix of the perfect tense interrog.*

nárab, *contr. of* na ro bu, that was not, that may not. (See these words.)

Neaṁanaċ, *s. m.* a man's name.

neasa, *adj. irreg. comp. of* gar, near; *superl.* is neasa.

neiṁċion, *s. m.* enmity, reproach, nought; *gen.* neiṁċeana.

nga. *(See* ga.*) The* ng *in this and similar combinations represents one simple and indivisible sound, called in Irish* ngeatal. (*See* Eclipsis "Second Irish Book.")

ní, *neg. adv.* not; *also indec. s. f.* a daughter.

niṁ, *s. f. gen.* niṁe, poison, venom, bitterness.

níor, nír, *neg. par.* not; *a neg. part of the preterite tense, contr. from* ní not, *and* ro an.

niosa, *a prefix of adjective in the comp. def. contr. of* níḋ, a thing, a that, *and* is is.

no, *conj.* or, otherwise; no go, until.

noch, noċ, *indec. rel. pron.* that, which, who, whom, whose; noċa, *neg. rel.* that were not.

ó, *prep, from, conj.* since, seeing that, inasmuch as.

ó, *s. m, gen.* ui, *pl.* ua; a descendant.

óg, *adj.* young; *gen. m.* óig; *gen. f. and comp.* óige.

oġam, *s. m.* an occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish; *gen.* oġaim.

óglaċ, *or* óglaoċ. *s. m.* an attendant, a servant, a young man; *gen.* óglaoiċ, *pl. id. and* óglaċa, *from* og, young, *and* laoċ, a hero.

oíḋċe, *s. f.* night; *gen. id. pl.* oíḋċeaḋa.

oile, *indec. indef. adj. pron.* other, another, any other.

oileaḋ, *v. pass.* were reared, nursed, nourished, educated; *imp.* oil.

oileán, *s. m.* an island; *gen.* oiléin, *pl. id.*

oileánaċ, *adj. dat. form,* -aiġ, insular.

óir, *conj.* for, because.
oireaċtas, *s. m.*; *also* -dus, *gen.* -tuis, *and* -duis, an assembly, a convocation, a council, a synod.
oirbir *s. f.* reproach, a cause, an armful.
Oisín, *s. m.* the poet Ossian, son of Fionn MacCumhail.
olc, *adj.* bad, wicked, vile; *gen.* uilc, *comp.* measa, miste, *and* meisde; *s. m.* evil, harm.
ón, *contr. of* ó an, from the.
onnċon, *s. m.* a standard, an ensign; *pl.* onnċona,
órda, *sub. pl.* ordan, a piece, portion, fragment.
ordán, *s. m.* generosity, dignity, solemnity, a small hammer, a degree, music.
orduġad, *s. m.* order, decree, ordinance, appointment, tradition; *gen.* orduiġṫe.
orm, *prep. pron.* on me; *also* oram, *from* air *and* me, ormsa, *emph. form.*
orraiḃ, *prep. pron.* on you (*pl.*) of you; orraiḃse, *em. form.*
orrainn, *prep. pron.* on us, of us; *emph. form,* orrainne.
orrṫa, *prep. pron.* on them, of them; *emph. form,* orraṫsan.
ort, *prep. pron.* on thee, of thee; ortsa, *emph, form.*
os, *adj. prefix, also prep.* over, above, upon; ós, since that, because that.
ós árd, publicly, loudly; *adv.*
Oscur, *s. m. gen,* Osgair, the son of Ossian.
pian, *s. f.* a pain; piantaiḃ, *prep. case pl.; nom. pl.* pianta, a pang, torment; *gen.* péine.
póg, *s. f. pl.* póga, a kiss; *gen.* póige.
poll, *s. m.* a hole, a pit; *gen.* puill, *pl. id.*
proinn, *s. f.* a dinner, a meal; *also* pruinn; *gen.* proinne, *pl.* proinni *or* pronna.
rábaḋ, *s. m.* a warning, caution, notice, hint; *gen.* aiḋ.
rabadar, *s. v.* go rabadar, that they were; *imp.* bi.
raċfad, *irreg. v. n.* I will go.
raċfaḋ, *irreg. v.n.* would go.
raċfamaoid, *v. n. irr.* we will go; *imp.* téig.
ráḋ, *irr. v. ac. inf. of* deirim, say; *imp.* abair.
raḋarc, *s. m. pl.* and *gen.*—airc, sight, the sense of seeing.
rae, *s. m. for* ré, *s. f.* time, a space of time, season, duration; *gen. id. and* rée, *pl. id. and* réṫe.
raé, the moon; *gen. id., pl.* raéte.
raiḃ, *sub. v.* was *or* were; *only used in asking, denying, or demanding, compounded of* ro *and* bí; *1st pers.* rabas, *i.e.*, ro ḃideas; *2nd pers.* rabais, *i. e.*, roḃí-dís; *and 3rd pers;* raiḃ *or* raiḃe, *i.e.*, ro ḃí; *imp.* bí.

ɼáıḋ, *v. ac.* say; *inf.* ɼáḋ.
ɼáıḋꞇeaɼ, *v. pass.* is told, is called; *imp.* ɼáıḋ.
ɼáınıᵹ, *irreg. v. ac. or n.* arrived, reached; *imp.* ɼíᵹ.
ɼánᵹaḋaɼ, *v. ac. or n. irreg.* they reached, attained to; *imp.* ɼıᵹ; *other form* ɼıaċꞇaḋaɼ.
ɼaon, *s. m.* success, victory, an upland field, a way, a road; *gen.* ɼaoın, *pl. id.*
ɼé, *prep.* to, by, with, from; *modern form* le.
ɼéıḋ, *adj.* ready, prepared, plain, straight, reconciled.
ɼéıḋıᵹ, *v. ac. inf.* ɼéıḋꞇeaċ *or* ɼeıḋeaḋ, provide, agree, make ready, prepare.
ɼéıṁḋíɼeaċ, *adj.* straightforward, *from* ɼeıṁ *or* ɼeaṁ, before, *and* ḋíɼeaċ, right, straight
ɼéıɼ, *dat. sing. of* ɼıaɼ, *s.f.*; *gen.* ɼéıɼe, will, pleasure; *used as a preposition with* a *or* ḋo; ḋo ɼéıɼ, according to.
ɼeuṁɼáıḋꞇe, *indec. perf. part.* aforesaid, forecited.
ɼeuṁꞇúıɼ, *adv.* foremost, forefront.
ɼıa, *prep. pron.* with her, *modern form,* leıꞇe.
ɼıaṁ, *adv.* ever, always, at any time.
ɼıḃ, *prep. pron.* with you, to you (*emph. form*); ɼıḃɼe, *fr.* ɼe *and* ıḃ.
ɼíᵹ, *s. m.* a king, a sovereign; *gen. id. pl.* ɼíᵹꞇe.
ɼíᵹḟéınnıḋe, *comp. sub.* royal champions; *fr.* ɼíᵹ, a king, *and* ɼéınnıḋ, a champion.
ɼıᵹne, *irreg. v. ac. past indic.* made, did make; *imp.* ḋéan *or* ḋeun,
ɼıᵹneaḋaɼ, they made, &c.; *imp.* ḋéan *or* ḋeun.
ɼıᵹneaɼ, *irreg. v. ac.* I made, *or* did.
ɼıᵹnıɼ, thou didst make, &c.
ɼíᵹꞇeaċ, *s. m.*; *gen.* ɼíᵹꞇıᵹe, royal house *or* palace.
ɼınn, *prep. pron.* with us; *modern form,* lınn.
ɼínn, *s. f.* a point, the top of anything, a promontory *or* headland; *gen.* ɼínne.
ɼıoᵹ, *form of* ɼíᵹ, a king.
ɼıoꞇ, *prep. pron.* with thee; *modern form,* leaꞇ.
ɼıɼ, *prep. pron.* to him, with him; to it, with it; *fr.* ɼe *and* ɼé; *modern form,* leıɼ.
ɼıꞇıḋ, *v. n.* they run; *imp.* ɼıꞇ, *also* ɼıoꞇ.
ɼıú, *prep. pron.* unto them, with them.
ɼo, *an intens. part.* very, exceeding, *sign of the simp. past tense;* ɼo laḃaıɼ, he spoke; *prefixed to an adj. it signifies* very, or excessively.
ɼoċḋaın, ɼoċḋuın *or* ɼoċꞇaın, *s. f.*, a journeying, reaching, arriving at.

roḟlaiṫ, *gen.* roḟlaṫa, *s. m.*, a great prince *or* chief.
roġa, *s. f.* a choice, selection, the best; *gen.* roġan; *pl,* ġna.
roiṁ, roiṁe, *prep. pron.* before him, before that.
roinn, *v. ac.* divide, distribute, share, *imp. id.*
rompa, *prep. pron.* before them, through them.
Ros dá ḟoileaċ, the promontory of the two Sallows; the ancient name of the site of the city of Limerick; Ros; *gen.* ruis, *pl. id.*
rosg, *s. m.* eyesight; *gen.* ruisg; *pl. id. used only in poetry.*
ruainne, *s. f. gen. id.* a horse hair, a single hair; *pl.* ruainneaċa.
rug, *irreg. v. a.* bore, carried, took; *imp.* beir.
rugamar, *irreg. v. ac.* we took, carried away, won; *imp.* beir; rugadar, they took; *past tense of* beir.
saṁail, *s. f.* manner, appearance, similarity; *g.* saṁla.
sáṁċodla, *s. m.* sweet sleep; *gen.* sáṁċodalta.
san, *prop.* 'san, *contr. fr.* ann san, in the.
san, *an emph. suffix*, ownself; *as*, iadsan, they themselves.
saoil, *v.* think; ṡaoileadar, they thought, supposed; *inf.* saoilsin.
sásaṁ, *sub. m.* satisfaction, pleasure, comfort; *also* sásaḋ; *gen.* sásaiḋ *and* sásta.
sásda, *indec. adj.* satisfied, having peace of mind.
sásuiġ, *v. a.* satisfy, suffice, please, satiate, expiate, *and* compensate.
sduaiġleirg, *comp. sub.* a broad back; *from* -sduaġ, an arch, a ridge, *and* leirg, *s. f.* a plain, *applied to the broad back of Diarmuid.*
sé, *pers. pron.* he; *also emph. suffix*, self, *as* mise, I myself; sé, *card. num. adj.* six.
seaḃac, *s. m.* a hawk, a falcon; *gen,* seaḃaic, *pl. id.* seaḃac oiḋċe, night hawk.
seaċt, *card. adj.* seven.
sean, *adj.* old, ancient; *also s. m.* an ancestor.
Searḃan Loċlannaċ, *s. m.* a giant-descendant of Cam (Ham) son of Noah; literally, the sour foreigner.
seasaṁ, *s. m.* standing, defence, stability, footing,
sgaoil, *inf.* -leaḋ, *v. ac.* loose, put off, untie, let go; *also* scaoil.
sgar, *v. acc.* part, separate; *inf.* sgaraḋ *and* sgaraṁuin.
sgeul, *s. m. pl.* sgeula *and* -lta, a story, tidings, a legend, news; *gen.* sgéil, *and* sgeoil; *prep. case.* -laiḃ, -ltaiḃ; *gen. pl.* sgeul
sgéulaiġeaċt, *s. f.* tidings, stories, legends; *gen.* -eaċta.

sgian, *s. f.* a knife, a dagger; *gen.* sgéine *and* sgíne, *pl.* sgeana; *also* scian; *gen.* scíne *and* scéine, *pl.* sceana; scian bearṫa, a razor.

sgiaṫ, *s. f.* a shield, buckler; *gen.* sgéiṫe, *pl.* sgiaṫa; *also* sciaṫ; *gen.* scéiṫe *and pl.* sciaṫa.

sgríobaḋ *or* scríobaḋ, *v. ac.* wrote, did write, *infin. id.*; *imp.* scríob.

sgrios-buille, *s. m.* a destructive *or* devastating stroke; *gen. id. pl.* -builliḋe *and* -buille.

sguir, *or* scuir, *v. n.* cease, desist; *inf.* scur.

siad, *pers. pron.* they; siadsan, *emph. form.*

siar, *adv.* westward; *also sub.* the west, *and adj.* western, *and* occidental.

sib, *pers. pron.* you; *emph.* sibse, yourselves.

sileaḋ, *inf. also* silt, *v. ac. or n. of* sil, drop tears, drop, fall in drops, shed, distil; *also s. m.* a dropping, shedding, a transient glance, a twinkling; sileaḋ na súl, the twinkling of the eyes, or shedding tears.

sin, *indec. dem. pron.* that; *adv.* phrase, annsin, there, then; an tan sin, then, at that time.

sinn, *pers. pron, pl.* we.

sinsear, *s. m.* an elder, elder person, ancestors, chief or head of a family.

síoda, *s. m.* silk, *gen. id.*

síorċodlaḋ, *s. m. gen.* síorċodalta, a stupor of sleep, lethargy.

siúbal, *s. m.* walking, travelling, marching, departing; *gen.* siúbail.

slabra, *s. m.* a chain; *gen. id. pl.* -ruiḋe; -raiḋib, *prep. case.*

slat, *s. f.* a rod, wand, yard; slat iasgaiḋ, a fishing-rod; *gen.* slaite, *sometimes* sluite; *dat.* slait *and* sluit; *pl.* slata,

sleáġ, *s. f.* a javelin, a spear, a pike, lance; *gen.* sléiġe, *and pl.* sleáġa.

sliab, *s. m.* a mountain; *gen.* sléibe, *pl.* sléibte,

slíġe, *s. f.* a way, road, path, passage, a method; *gen. id. pl.* slíġṫe *and* sliġṫeaċa.

slios, *s. m.* a seat, bench, flank, side, side of a country or district.

sluaġ, *s. m.* a multitude, a host, army, legion; *gen.* sluaiġ; *pl.* sluaiġte; *gen. pl.* sluaiġteaḋ.

smior, *s. m.* marrow, pith, strength, best part of anything; *gen.* smeara.

smuain, *v. ac.* think, consider, meditate, reflect, ponder; *inf.* smuaineaḋ.

snaiḋm, *s. m. gen.* snaḋma, a bond, knot, tie, difficulty, a puzzle; *pl.* snaḋmanna.
so, *indec. dem. pron.* this, this here; *adv.* here; so, *a prefix signifying* ease, rest, quiet, pleasure, *as opposed to* do.
soileaċ, *s. m.* a willow, sallow; *also* sailleóg; *gen.* sailleóige, *pl.* saileoga.
son, *s. m.* sake, cause, account; ar son, for, on account of.
sruṫ, *s. m. and* sroṫ, a stream, brook, rivulet, flood; *gen.* sroṫa, *pl. id.*
suaiṫnid, *sub.* a bow-string of javelin, loop, cord.
súan, *s. m.* rest, slumber, deep sleep; *gen.* suain.
suas, *adv.* up, upwards, *used with verb of motion.*
suiḋ, *v. n.* sit; *inf.* suiġe *or* suiḋe.
suiḋe, *s. m.* a seat, setting [as of the sun], a sitting; *gen. and pl. id. also pl.* suiġe.
súil, *s. f. gen.* súile, *pl. id,* an eye; *also* hope, expectation; *gen. pl.* súl.
súirġe, *s. f. also* súiriḋ *and* súiriḋe, courtship, wooing, a suit; *gen. id.*
súl, *adv.* ere, before, until.
tabair, *v. ac. irr. inf.* tabairt, give, offer, bring; tabraiḋ, bring ye; tabraiḋse, *emph. form.* (See beirim
táim, *sub. v.* I am; *emph.* táimse, I myself am, *imp.* bí.
táin, *s. f.* a herd, country, region, territory; *gen.* tána.
táinig, *v. ac. or n.* did come; *imp.* tar, tig.
tairbe, *s. m.* profit, benefit, advantage; *gen. id. pl.* -beaḋa.
tairngire, *s. m.* a promise, prophecy, divination; Tír tairngire, the land of promise.
taisge, *s. f.* deposit, stone, saving, treasure; *gen. id.*
talaṁ, *s. m. or f.* earth, soil, land, country; *gen.* talṁan.
tan, *s. m.* time, *used adverbially as* an tan, when.
tangais, *v. n.* did come; *imp.* tar, tig; tangadar, *irreg. v. ac.* they came.
taob, *s. f.* side, flank; *gen.* taoibe, *pl,* taoba.
taobsoluis, *adj.* well-lighted, lit up, ablaze; *fr.* taob, side, *and* solus, light.
tapaḋ, *adj.* agile, active, nimble, quick, manly.
tar, *prep.* over, above, across, beyond; *also* rather than.
tarb, *s. m.* a bull; *gen.* tairb, *pl. id.*
tárla, *def. v.* it happened, fell out, came to pass.
tarraing, *v. ac.* draw, pluck, drag; *imp. id.*
tarsna, *adv.* athwart, across, crosswise; *also* tarsa, and tarsin.
té, *pron,* he, he that, whatsoever, a person.

teaċ, *s. m.* a house; *gen.* tíġe, *pl.* tiġṫe.
teaċt, *s. m.* coming, arrival, approach; *gen. id. pl.* teaċda.
teaġlaċ, *s. m.* the hearth, fireplace, household, family; *gen.* teaġluiġ *and* teaġluiġe.
Teaṁair, *n. f.* Tara in Meath; *gen.* Teaṁraċ, *dat.* Teaṁ-raiġ.
teanga, *s. f.* the tongue, language; *gen. id. and* teangṫa, *pl. id.*
teangṁáil, *gen. and pl.* -ṁála, *s. m.* an encounter, expostulation, meddling.
teangṁáil, *inf. of* teangṁaiġ, *v. ac. and n.* meet, befall, fall out.
teangṁas, *v. n.* happens; *imp.* teangṁuiġ.
teanna, *adj.* firm, bold, stout, severe, austere.
teas, southward; *prop.* ḋeas, south, right hand; *gen.* ḋeis ḋeise.
téiḋean, *v. n.* goes, wont to go; *imp.* téiġ, *infin.* ḋul.
teine, *s. f.* fire, a firebrand; *gen.* teineaḋ, *pl.* teinte.
teinn, *adj.* sick, sore, infirm; *also* tinn.
teiṫ, *adj.* hot, warm, sultry.
teiṫ, *v. n.* flee; ṫéiṫ, fled escaped; *inf.* teiṫeaṁ.
ti, *pron.* he, he who, he that; *put for* té.
tíġearna, *s. m.* a lord, proprietor, chief ruler; *gen. id. pl.* -nuiḋe; *gen. pl.* -naḋ.
tigiḋ, *v. n.* come ye *or* you; *2nd pers. pl. imp. of* Tigim, *inf.* teaċt.
tím, *gen.* tíme, *s. f.* fear, dread, pride, the last end of a thing, warmth.
timċioll, *noun used as prep. gov. gen. case,* about, round about; *also s. m.* circuit, compass; *v. ac.* surround, encompass.
tinnearnaċ, *adj.* stout, sudden, active, strong-ribbed, evil, distempered.
tiocfaiḋ, *v. n.* will come; *imp.* tar, tig.
ṫiomnadar, they took leave of.
tiomnuiġ or tiomáin, *v. ac.* bequeath, bestow.
tiomsuġaḋ, *s. m.* a collection; *gen.* -suiġṫe, *pl. id.*
tionól, *s. m.* a gathering, an assemblage; *gen.* -óil, *pl. id.*
tionsgnaṁ, *s. m.* form, device, design, arrangement, plotting, a preface; *gen.* tionsganta.
tír, *s. f.* a land, country, nation; *gen.* tíre, *pl.* tíorṫa.
tiuḃraḋ, *irreg. v. ac.* would *or* should give, bring; *imp* beir.
tiuḃramaois, *irreg. v. ac.* we would bring *or* give.
toċail, *v. ac.* dig, scoop, root; *inf.* toċuilt.

toiċim, *sub.* a coming, departure, flight.
toirċim, *sub.* stupor of sleep, numbness, forgetfulness.
toirmeasg, *s. m.* hindrance, impediment; *gen.* toirmisg, *pl. id.*
toirt, *s. f.* bulk, quantity, a cake.
toisg, *s. f.* expedition, work, cause.
toṁaltus, *s. m.* victuals, eatables, meat, food; *also* -tas.
toṁas, *v. ac.* measure, weigh, balance, fathom.
tonn, *s. m. or f. gen.* toinne *or* tuinne, *pl.* tonna, a wave, a billow.
Tonn Tóime, the name of the eastern part of Dingle Bay, so called from a sandbank near Rossbehy peninsula.
tonna, *s.* a tub, a tun.
tráṫ, *s. m. or f.* time, season; *gen.* tráṫa, *pl. id.*
tré, *prep.* through, by; *also conj.* because.
treas, *ord. num. adj.* third.
treaṫan-ṁóire, *comp. adj.* of the great waves.
treunadtuirseaċ, *adj.* mightily wearied and worn out with fatigue.
tréun-ċorr, *s. m.* a violent *or* mighty twist or turn, a trip of the foot.
tréun-ċosaċ, *s. m.* a soubriquet, the mighty or active-footed man.
treun-laoċ, *gen. and pl.* treun-laoiċ, *s. m.* a mighty hero champion, warrior.
trí, *card. adj.* three.
triaṫ, *pl.* triaṫa, *s. m.* a king, a chief, a wave, a sea.
trioṫa, *prep. pron.* through them.
triuċa, *s. m. prep. case,* triuċaiḃ, district; triuċa céud, *in Eng.* cantred, *modern* barony *or* hundred.
troid, *gen. and pl.* troda, *s. f.* a fight, quarrel.
troiġ, *s. f.* a foot, sole of the foot, foot in length; *gen.* troiġṫe, *pl. id.*, *prep. case* troiġṫiḃ.
trom-ċroiḋeaċ, *adj.* heavy *or* broken-hearted.
truaġ, *adj.* miserable, wretched, pitiful.
tú, *pers. pron.* thou,
tuaiḋ, *adj.* north, northward; *also* tuaiġ, tuaiṫ, *and* tuaiṫe.
truaill, *s. f.* sheath, scabbard; *also* a carcase, corruption; *gen.* truaille, *pl.* truailleaċa.
tualaing, *adj.* able, capable.
tuairim, *s. f.* conjecture, guess; *gen.* tuairime.
Tuaṫa De Danann, *sub. pl.* the fourth colony of people that settled in Ireland.

ṫug, *v. ac.* gave; *imp.* tabair.
tugadar, *irreg. v. ac.* they gave; *imp.* tabair.
tuigsin, *inf. of* tuig, *imp. v. ac. and noun*, understand, know, think, discern.
tuille *or* tuilleaḋ, *s. m.* more, any more, addition, remnant, a *tilly*..
túirling, *v. n.* descend, come down; *inf. id. past*, ṫúirling, descended.
tuirseaċ, *adj.* tired, weary, mournful.
túisge *or* túsga, *adv.* sooner, sooner than, rather.
tuit, *v. n.* fall; ṫuiteadar, they fell; *infin.* tuitim.
tulaċ, *gen.* tulċa, *s. f.* a hill, hillock, *pl.* tulċaḋa.
turas, *s. m.* a journey, voyage, pilgrimage; *also* turus; *gen.* turuis, *pl. id.*
turasgabail, *s. f.* character, report, rumour, appearance; *also* -sgbail; *gen.* -ala.
tús, *s. m. gen. and pl.* túis, beginning, origin, the front.
tusa, thou; *emph. pers. pron.* tu féin, thou thyself, even thou.
uaiḃ, *prep. pron.* from you *(pl.)*
uaiḋ, *prep. pron.* from him, it; *also* uaiḋe.
uaiṁ, *s. f.* a cave, den, cavern, grotto; *gen.* uaiṁe, uaṁa, *and* uaṁan, *pl. id. and* uaiġ.
uaim, *prep. pron.* from me; uaimse, *emph.*
uair, *s. f.* an hour; *gen.* uaire, *pl. id.* uair éigin, a certain time, some time.
uaisle, *s. f.* the nobility, gentry; *gen. id.*
uait, *prep. pron.* from thee; uaitse, *emph.*
uaiṫne, *adj.* green, greenish; *also* uaine.
ualaċ, *s. m.* a burden, load, a heavy charge, obligation; *gen* ualaiġ, *pl.* ualaiġe.
uaṁan, *s. m.* dread, amazement; *gen.* uaṁain.
uaṫa, *prep. pron.* from them.
uċt, *s. m.* the breast, the lap, the brow or side of a hill; *gen.* oċḋa *or* oċta; as uċḋ, for the sake of; *lit.* from the bosom of *(followed by genitive.)*
úḋ, *ind. demon. pron.* that, there, yonder.
ui, *gen. sing. and pl. of* ua, descendants of a tribe; *dat.* uiḃ; *modern Eng. form* Hy, *as* Ui Chonaill, Hy Connell, i. e. (the district inhabited by) the descendants of Conall.
uilc, *gen. of* olc, *s. m.* evil, mischief, harm; *pl.* uilc.
uile, *indec. indef. pron.* all, whole, every; go h-uile, *adv.* altogether, wholly, completely.
uime, *prep. pron* on him, about him, around *or* upon him, concerning him.

úireutrom, *adj. gen. m.* -troim, *f.* -troime, *or* -truime, *dat.* -truim, exceeding light, brisk, nimble; *the prefix* úir *or* úr *intensitive.*

uirre, *prep. pron.* upon her, upon it.

uisge, *s. m.* water; *gen. id. pl.* uisgeaḋa *and* uisgiḋe.

urċair, *s. m. gen. of* urċar, a cast, a throw, a shot, a fling; *also* urċur, *gen.* urċuir.

úrġráin, *s. f.* deep loathing, disgust, abhorrence.

úrlabraḋ, *s. f.* speech, elegance of speech, sweet discourse; úr, *an intens. adv. prefix signifying* very; labraḋ, speech.

úrlann, *s. m.* -annaib, *prep. case,* a staff, a shaft; *gen.* -ainn, *pl. id.* úrlann sleáġa, the staff or shaft of a spear.

úrránta, *adj. indec.* fearless, dauntless, daring, intrepid.

urrántaṁla, *pl. adj.* very proud, haughty, self-sufficient.

úrtosaċ, *s. m.* the very front, beginning, origin, foundation, the prow of a ship; *gen.* -suiġ *and* -suiġe.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

REPORT FOR 1879.

The following report was read by the Secretary of Council at the meeting of Council, held on Tuesday, 2nd March, 1880 :—

In presenting the Report for the year 1879, the Council have to congratulate the Society on its continued success. A detailed recital of the work done in furtherance of its object during the past twelve months will not be deemed necessary. Suffice it briefly to refer to the main facts which have been accomplished.

The movement for the preservation of the Irish language has advanced steadily, and continues to enlist the sympathy of everyone interested in the cultivation of the language and literature of Ireland, and in the prestige arising from the preservation of a valuable national inheritance.

It is very satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding many drawbacks, and amidst the many and absorbing questions now occupying public attention, the effort made to preserve our native tongue still meets with encouragement and support. It would be strange, indeed, were it otherwise, seeing the interest taken in it by strangers and foreigners, who are in no other way connected with our country or our race.

Considering the difficulties that had to be overcome, and the continued encouragement afforded to the promoters of the movement, we are justified in believing that its inherent merits and its hold on popular sympathy are such as will continue to evoke the enthusiasm and secure the aid of Irishmen, and that its motto in the future, as during the past three years, will be "*Crescit eundo.*"

The permanent footing the language has obtained in our school systems at home, and the attention it has received abroad, warrant us in expecting that many, who are now only looking on, will soon feel impelled to interest themselves in the country's noble and valuable language.

The financial condition of the Society, notwithstanding the depressed state of the country, continues very satisfactory. The balance in the Society's favour on the 31st December last was £85. Considerable extra expense had to be incurred during the year for printing in connexion with the election in March, 1879, in publishing a pamphlet containing the names of members and other valuable information concerning the Society, and in forwarding circulars to national schools.

The Society's series of elementary books continues in great demand. During the year ending the 31st December, 5,071 copies of the First Irish Book have been sold, making a total issue of 31,071 copies; 2,075 copies of the Second Irish Book, making a total issue of 14,075, and the copy-book, for writing the Irish language in the Irish character, has had a sale of 1,209.

During the year the Society published a Third Irish Book, of which a first edition of 2,000 copies has been already sold, and a second edition of 3,000 copies is now almost exhausted.

A valuable publication, "Toruigheacht Dhiar-

muda agus Ghrainne," has just been printed by the Society to meet the requirements of advanced pupils; and, owing to the action of this Council, it has been placed as a text-book on the Programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education for the present year. This book of about 210 pages, consisting of text, translation, notes, and a glossary, will form the first of a series of "Gælic Reading Books," so much required by Celtic students.

Two Societies (the Craobh Ruadh and Gælic Union) have been formed in Dublin, and numerous associations affiliated to the Society during the year, whilst the progress of the movement in America has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Memorials, which are likely to be attended with the happiest results, have been presented to the trustees of Maynooth College and the Board of National Education.

The Commissioners of National Education have asked and obtained permission to use the Society's books in printing cards for the use of their schools.

An excellent set of by-laws for the government of the Society has been drawn up.

Many valuable additions have been made to Irish literature by members of our Council, and an important report on the Celtic language has been contributed to the Statistical Society of London by Mr. Ravenstein, who acknowledges the assistance afforded him by this Society.

The Council have to regret the loss by death of the following distinguished members of their body—a loss not only felt by this Society but by all Ireland. Their services are so well known in connexion with the history and literature of the country as to preclude the necessity of doing more

than simply mentioning their names, viz. :—Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., a Vice-President of the Society; Right Rev. Dr. James MacDevitt, Bishop of Raphoe, also a Vice-President of the Society; James Morrin, Esq., Dangan House, Kilkenny; Joseph O'Longan, Esq., of the Royal Irish Academy; and Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., President of Maynooth College.

In conclusion, the interest taken by the members of this Council in their weekly meetings is shown by the fact that the number of attendances during the past year has been considerably greater than that of any preceding year.

RULES.

This Society is instituted for the Preservation and Extension of the Irish as a Spoken Language.

1. This Society shall consist of a Patron, President, and four Vice-Presidents, with Members and Associates.
2. The qualification for Membership shall be an annual subscription of at least Ten Shillings, and for Associates, One Shilling.
3. The Society shall be governed by a Council, chosen from the Members, which Council shall consist of not less than thirty, including the President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and two Treasurers. Five Members of the Council to form a quorum.

4. The Presidents and Secretaries of Branch Associations, in connexion with the Society, shall be Members of the Council.
5. The Council shall have power to manage the affairs of the Society, and to make by-laws for the better regulation of its own proceedings.
6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and thirty Members of the Council shall be elected annually, on St. Patrick's Day, by means of voting-papers furnished to every Member of the Society.
7. The Treasurers and Secretaries shall be elected annually by the Council.
8. A General Meeting of the Society will be held annually at such time and place as shall be determined from year to year by the Council.

MEANS.

The object of the Society being the Preservation and Extension of the Irish as a Spoken Language, the following means are proposed for that end:—

1. To encourage a familiar use of the Language by those who know how to speak it, and to offer premiums for proficiency in the study of it.

2. To promote the formation of Classes wherever facilities exist.

3. To encourage the establishment of Parochial or other Associations.

4. To procure that the Irish Language shall be taught in the Schools of Ireland, especially in the Irish-speaking districts.

5. To publish cheap elementary works, from

which the Language can be easily learned, and to furnish same at reduced prices to Classes and Associations in connexion with the Society.

6. To encourage the production of a Modern Irish Literature—original or translated.

In addition to the foregoing, the Society hopes soon to be in a position to publish a journal partly in the Irish tongue, for the cultivation of the language and literature of Ireland, and containing easy Lessons and Reports of the Transactions of the Society. The Council will also take such other measures as they may deem expedient to further the object of the Society.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Some Local Associations already in course of formation have expressed willingness to be connected with the Society, being anxious to encourage union, which is a sure means of success. The Council have therefore drawn up a series of conditions which, while providing for united action, will yet leave each Association free to direct its own affairs. They also propose a "Plan of Rules" for the guidance of persons willing to form Associations.

PLAN OF RULES.

1. The Association to consist of a President, Vice-President, and Members.

2. The Association to be governed by a President, Vice-President, and Committee of* ——

* Whatever number may be agreed on.

chosen from the Members of the Association, which Committee shall have power to receive members, to make by-laws for the regulation of their own proceedings, and appoint a Treasurer and Secretary. —— Members* of Committee to form a quorum.

3. The qualification for Membership to be an annual subscription of —— Shillings.†

4. The Committee to have power to establish Irish classes, and to adopt such other measures as they may deem fit to further the object of the Society.

5. The President, Vice-President, and Committee to be elected annually on St. Patrick's Day —a general meeting of the Association being held for that purpose.

Members of Associations and *others* can very materially aid the Society's work, and further the progress of the movement by enrolling Members and Associates of the Society‡ and forwarding subscriptions and lists of names to the Secretary of the Council, who will send card of Membership or Association to each Subscriber.

CONDITIONS OF AFFILIATION.

I. An Association must consist of at least ten members, including President, Vice-President and Secretary.

II. Two copies of the Rules of the Association to be forwarded to the Council of the Society in Dublin—one to be retained by the Coun-

* Whatever number may be agreed on.

† The sum to be fixed by the Committee of the Association.

‡ Special Cards have been prepared for this purpose, and will be forwarded to those willing to enrol Associates.

cil, the other to be returned to the Association.

III. The application for affiliation to be accompanied by a sum of not less than ten shillings. If the Association cannot be affiliated, this sum, with both copies of rules, shall be returned.

IV. After affiliation being granted, each Member of the Association to pay one shilling annually to the funds of the Society in Dublin.

V. The Secretary of the Association to furnish a half-yearly report to the Council of the Society.

VI. The President and Secretary of each Association accepting the above conditions shall be members of the Council of the Society.

VII. Each Member of an affiliated Association shall receive a certificate (or card) of associateship from the Council in Dublin.

VIII. An affiliated Association shall receive the Publications of the Society at a price considerably below that for which they are offered to the public. A Price List shall be sent to the Association.

IX. When funds permit, special premiums and prizes, for competition, shall be offered by the Council to classes in connexion with the Society.

NOTE I.—If in particular and exceptional cases the subscriptions mentioned above be considered too high, a statement to that effect made to the Council will be favourably considered.

NOTE 2.—To Colleges, Schools, and Classes will be forwarded, *carriage free*, the Publications of the Society, on receipt of an order for Five Shillings' worth, or more. All Book Orders to be sent to the Publishers, M. H. GILL & SON, 50 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

BY-LAWS,

MADE IN PURSUANCE OF RULE V. OF THE SOCIETY.

I.

Council—How Constituted.

The Council of the Society shall be constituted as follows:—Thirty Members shall be elected by ballot; these at their first meeting shall co-opt fifteen others, and the Council thus formed shall have power to add ten more to their number within their year of office, not more than three Members, of whose names notice shall have been previously given, to be elected at any one meeting.

II.

Election of Council Annual—Mode of Election.

The annual election of the Council shall be by ballot. Balloting-papers and the other necessary forms shall be sent to all Members of the Society resident in Great Britain and Ireland not later than the 7th of March; said papers to be returned to the Society not later than noon on the 17th day of the same month.

III.

A House List to be sent out.

That along with the balloting-papers there shall be sent to the Members of the Society a house list of names of Members recommended by the Council for election to the offices of President and Vice-President, and to twenty seats on the Council; and that this list be drawn up at a meeting of the

Council convened for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given by the Secretary.

IV.

Vacancies on Council—Office Holders.

The Council shall have power to fill up any vacancy that may occur in the Council of officers previous to the Annual Election; but the Members so elected shall hold the office so long only as it would have been held by the vacating Member if no vacancy had occurred.

V.

Hon. Members—Their Number.

That the Council shall have power to elect not more than ten persons in any year to be Honorary Members of the Society and of the Council; the ground of such election to be eminent character and known sympathy with the objects of the Society.

VI.

Meetings of the Council.

The Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language shall meet not less frequently than once a month. More frequent meetings may be held if they be deemed desirable by the Council. The day, hour, and place of meeting shall not at any time be altered by a vote of the Council, unless notice to effect such change shall have been given in the usual way.

VII.

Special Meetings of the Council.

Special meetings of the Council may be summoned at any time by the Secretary, on the

requisition of five members; the summons to contain a notification of the business for which the meeting has been called.

VIII.

Minutes of Council to be Kept.

That minutes be kept of the meetings of the Council, and that the minutes of each meeting be read as the first business of the next ensuing meeting of the Council.

IX.

Notices of Motion.

No motion unconnected with the business of the meeting, and of which notice has not been given, can be passed at any meeting of the Council, if it be objected to by any of the Members present.

X.

Motion relating to Expenditure.

No motion involving a new expenditure of five pounds or upwards from the funds of the Society shall be passed at any meeting of the Council, unless notice of the same has been given in the manner hereinafter provided by these Rules.

XI.

Notices of Motion.

Notices of motion may be handed in at any ordinary meeting of the Council, and notification of the same shall be sent by the Secretary to all Members of Council residing within ten miles of Dublin at least *two* days before the date of the meeting at which they are to be considered. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

XII.

Sub-Committees.

That the Council be subdivided into such Sub-committees as may be desirable, and may associate Ordinary Members on any such Sub-Committee. Three Members of such Sub-Committee to form a quorum.

XIII.

Members entitled to Elect and to be Elected.

No Member whose subscription for the year ending on the previous 31st December is unpaid shall be entitled to receive a ballot-paper or be eligible for election to the Council.

XIV.

Members Two Years in Arrear Liable to be Removed.

Any Member of the Society whose subscription is more than two years in arrear, and who has twice been applied to for the amount, shall be liable to have his name removed from the list of the Society by a vote of the Council.

XV.

Members Paying in Nov. and Dec. to be considered as Paying for the Following Year.

Subscriptions become due on the 1st of January in each year; but the subscriptions of Members who join the Society during the months of November and December shall be regarded as paying to the end of the following year.

XVI.

Subscriptions—Their Acknowledgment.

Money received for the purposes of the Society

shall be acknowledged without undue delay; announcements of the same shall be made at the meeting of the Council next following its receipt, and a record thereof entered in the books of the Society.

XVII.

Payment of Accounts.

Bills presented for payment shall be brought before the Council by the Secretary, and, if approved of, shall be initialled by the Chairman, and passed to the Treasurers of the Society for payment.

XVIII.

Society's Accounts to be Audited Half-Yearly.

The Council shall have the accounts of the Society audited half-yearly. Copies of the balance-sheet shall be obtainable by Members of Council and of the Society on making application for them.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION IN THE IRISH LANGUAGE

FOR

Pupils of 5th and 6th Classes in National Schools.

First Year. (*a.*)—Grammar to the end of the regular verb, with the verbs *is* and *tá*.

(*b.*)—Twenty pages of an Irish Phrase Book; or the phrases in the First and Second Irish Books published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

SECOND YEAR. (*a.*)—Grammar to the end of Syntax.

(*b.*)—Twenty additional pages of a Phrase Book; or an equivalent in prose or poetry to the Story of Oisin in Tír na n-óg.

(*c.*)—Translation of the Second Book of Lessons into Irish.

THIRD YEAR. (*a.*)—A more critical knowledge of Grammar.

(*b.*)—The Story of Déirdre (omitting the poetry), or the Children of Lir; or some equivalent book.

(*c.*)—Translation of the Third Book of Lessons into Irish. A short letter or essay in Irish.

Pupils who have made the necessary 100 days' attendances, and who have been regularly enrolled in the 5th or 6th class, may be examined for Results Fees in Irish. A fee of 10*s.* will be allowed for each pupil who passes in the foregoing programme, on the usual conditions laid down for Examinations in Extra Subjects.

By Order,

WM. H. NEWELL, } *Secs.*
JOHN E. SHERIDAN, }

Education Office, Dublin,
October, 1878.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1879 RELATING TO CELTIC.

DIVISION IV.—Modern Languages.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Section D. Celtic—Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Abridgment or Bourke.)
2. Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne, first half. (Transactions of the Ossianic Society, vol. iii., pp. 40-120.)
3. A passage from an Irish author for translation at sight. (Optional.)
4. English sentences for translation into Irish. (Optional.)
5. History of Ireland to the Battle of Clontarf.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Section D. Celtic.—Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Large Grammar, omitting Part IV. and Appendix.)
2. The Title and Introduction to Mac Firbis' Book of Genealogies. (O'Curry's MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, Appendix No. lxxxvii.)
3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight. (Optional.)
4. A passage of English Prose for translation into Irish. (Optional.)
5. History of Ireland from the Battle of Clontarf to the Accession of Elizabeth.

SENIOR GRADE.

Section D. Celtic—Maximum of Marks, 600; of which 100 will be given to the optional subjects.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan, as above, all.)

2. The Fight of Fer Diadh, and the Fair of Carman. (O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish.)

3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight.

4. A short Essay in the Irish Language. (Optional.)

5. History of Ireland from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Union.

6. Easy questions on the Philology of the Celtic Language. (Optional.)

7. Easy questions on Irish Archæology. (Optional.)

NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the Text-books mentioned within brackets in the Programme are not prescribed nor even recommended; they are introduced simply for the purpose of indicating approximately the *amount of matter* in which the examination will be held.

2. Knowledge of the prescribed authors, in the various languages will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, naturally arising out of the text. In Modern Languages passages will be set for translation.

3. The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same Grade; except in the senior Grade of the Modern Languages, where this limitation will not be observed.

PROGRAMME FOR 1880.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.
[*Pass Marks*, 360.]

1. *Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne* [Tóṙuiġeaċt Diarmuda agus Ġráinne] pp. 40—120.

(Printed by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language) [i.e., the portion contained in the "Ossianic Society's Transactions," vol. iii., pp. 40-120].*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's).*

3. Outlines of the History of Ireland from the Introduction of Christianity to A.D. 1172.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. Somewhat more difficult questions in grammar and history.

2. A passage from an easy Celtic author for translation at sight.

3. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks*, 360.]

1. *Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne*, pp. 120-194. ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. iii.) [i.e., the portion following that marked for the Junior Grade.]*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's.)*

3. A passage from some other prose work for translation at sight, some help being given by a vocabulary.

4. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

5. Outlines of the History of Ireland from A.D 1172 to 1558.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* [Imṫeaċṫ na Ꞇromḋaiṁe] (*prose only*.) ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. v.)*

* See List at end.

2. More difficult questions on grammar and history.

3. A passage of easy English for translation into Celtic.

SENIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks*, 360.]

1. *Mac-gnimhartha Finn* [Mac-ġníoṁarṫa Finn]. "Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. iv., pp. 288-302.)*†

2. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Grammar, parts i., ii,, and iii.)*

3. A passage from a Celtic author for translation at sight.

4. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1558 to 1800.

[*Honors Marks* 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* (*poetry only*).* ("Transactions Ossianic Society," vol. v.)

2. A passage from another Celtic poem for translation at sight.

3. A passage of English for translation into Celtic.

4. Questions requiring a more detailed knowledge of history during the reign of Elizabeth.

5. Celtic Literature. (O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History." Lectures vii., viii., ix., xi., xii.)*

NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

The Text-books mentioned within brackets are not prescribed nor even recommended; they are introduced merely to indicate approximately the

* See List of Irish Books at end.

† Which is now being reprinted by the Gaelic Union.

amount of matter in which the examination will be held.

Knowledge of the prescribed authors (*or pieces*) in Irish will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, arising naturally from the text. Passages will be set for translation.

The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same grade; except in the senior grade, where this limitation will not be observed.

In all grades a certain number of marks must be obtained on grammar marks in order to obtain a pass.

In all subjects marks may be deducted for gross blunders in English grammar or orthography.

In all grades, students whose marks on the pass part entitle them to pass will obtain marks for any questions correctly answered in the honors part of the paper.

IRISH BOOKS

Selected for the Intermediate Education Course by the Commissioners of Intermediate Education.

SOLD BY

M. H. GILL & SON,

50 Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

Junior Grade.

The College Irish Grammar. By the Very Rev. Canon Ulick J. Bourke. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

Irish Grammar. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1s.

——— Part I., in wrapper, 6d.

Middle Grade.

Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne, pp. 120-194. ("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. iii.), 3s. 6d.

Grammar (Bourke's or Joyce's).

Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe. (*Prose only.*) ("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. v.), 3s. 6d.

Title and Introduction to MacFirbis' Book of Genealogies. In O'Curry's "Lectures on MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History. One vol., cloth, 7s. 6d.

Senior Grade.

Mac-gnimartha Finn. ("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. iv.), 3s. 6d.

O'Donovan's Irish Grammar. 8vo, cloth, 12s.

Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe. (*Poetry only.*) ("Transactions of Ossianic Society," vol. v.), 3s. 6d.

Conbrae Firdliad; or, The Fight of Ferdia and Aonach Carmain; or, The Fair of Carmain. In O'Curry's "Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish." (Vol. iii., *Appendix*.) Questions on Archæology, &c., in same. Three vols. 8vo, cloth, £2 2s.

Celtic Literature. O'Curry's "Lectures on Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History." One vol., 7s. 6d.

M. H. Gill & Son can also supply the following Books suited for the National Schools Programme.

Irish Grammar. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1s.

——————— Part I., in wrapper, 6d.

The First Irish Book. Published for "The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language." 18mo, wrapper, 2d.

The Second Irish Book. Ditto, ditto, 4d.

The Third Irish Book. Ditto, ditto, 6d.

The Irish Head-Line Copy-Book. Ditto, 4to, 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH BOOKS,

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